

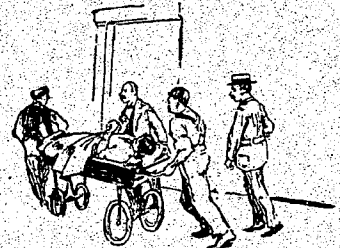
HOT SPELL BROKEN.

RAIN A LIFE SAVER TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Long Season of Terrible Heat De-parts in a Thunder Storm—Victims in Many Cities—Men and Women Die in Their Tracks on the Streets.

Awful Death Roll.

The backbone of the hot wave has been broken. The breaking of this cast-iron backbone was accompanied by severe thunder storms, but it is broken. An area of high pressure developed on the Oregon coast on Sunday night and crossed the Rocky Mountains in Montana with fair velocity. Monday night this high area was at Helena. The temperature there was 62 and the velocity of the wind thirty miles an hour. At Quappelle, in the Dominion, the temperature was 50, and at Havre, Mont., 56. There was rain in the Dakotas and Minnesota Tuesday.



HEAT PATIENT IN THE HOSPITAL.

and it reached northern Illinois and Chicago late Tuesday night. Out of the west came a wind and rain. In an hour the rainfall was more than an inch. In half an hour the fall in temperature was 20 degrees. In that manner Chicago dismissed her hot wave and welcomed the coolness from Montana and Wyoming.

When the rain came down upon the baking town it was after 9 o'clock. Little men at work had sweated. Little

DEATH IN THE SUN.



people and the old were faint. Some were dead, because the battle with them had been too harsh. Then the rain came. Winds blew it out of the west and out of the north—kind winds—and it fell as unrestrained mercy out of heaven. Sick and prostrate ones found in its balmy re-

RUIN LEFT BY WIND.

Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa swept by Storms.

Michigan had a severe twist with a storm Sunday night and Monday. A veritable cloudburst visited Ionia. One storm struck the city at 11 o'clock and a second came two hours later. Complete prostration of telegraph and telephone wires resulted. No human victims were claimed in the city, but the property damage will reach fully \$75,000. In the agricultural districts the storm seems to have been equally disastrous. From nearly every direction come reports of buildings blown down or unroofed, while hundreds of acres of fruit trees are torn up or broken down, and the fruit destroyed. Corn is flat on the ground from the effect of the rain, hail and wind, while miles of fence will have to be rebuilt. The damage to the rural districts will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Loss of live stock especially promises to reach an astonishingly high figure. A loss of \$100,000 was occasioned by a terrific wind which swept over Saginaw early Monday morning, but no human victims were claimed. The storm was accompanied by terrific lightning and a deluge of water. In some sections of Iowa the wind almost amounted to a tornado. Immense trees were blown down, houses moved off their foundations and barns and outbuildings dismantled. Panic-stricken people rushed for caves, cellars and other places of refuge. At Sandusky, O., Jay Leonard and John Thomas, of Cheboygan, employed in building a dock, were struck by lightning while operating a saw and instantly killed.

At Rockford, Ill., the State Street Baptist church was struck and seriously damaged and several farmers in the neighborhood lost barns and live stock by flames due to lightning. Many houses and their roofs demolished, and several families were rendered unconscious by

the conqueror for the hottest three days:

	Deaths.	Prostrations.
New York.....	60	205
Philadelphia.....	23	80
Baltimore.....	19	50
Chicago.....	20	91
Small Illinois towns.....	9	8
Cincinnati.....	8	10
St. Louis.....	3	100
Boston.....	3	3
Pittsburg.....	1	1
Cleveland.....	1	1
Leontville.....	1	1
Memphis.....	1	1
San Antonio.....	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

	Deaths.	Prostrations.
New York.....	60	205
Philadelphia.....	23	80
Baltimore.....	19	50
Chicago.....	20	91
Small Illinois towns.....	9	8
Cincinnati.....	8	10
St. Louis.....	3	100
Boston.....	3	3
Pittsburg.....	1	1
Cleveland.....	1	1
Leontville.....	1	1
Memphis.....	1	1
San Antonio.....	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1

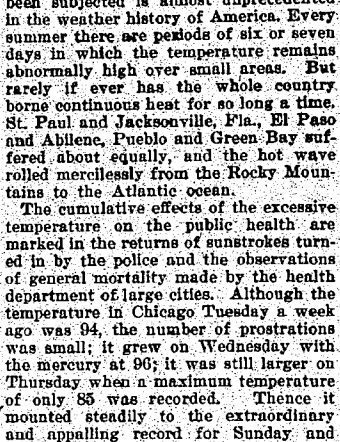
MONDAY.

	Deaths.	Prostrations.
New York.....	60	205
Philadelphia.....	23	80
Baltimore.....	19	50
Chicago.....	20	91
Small Illinois towns.....	9	8
Cincinnati.....	8	10
St. Louis.....	3	100
Boston.....	3	3
Pittsburg.....	1	1
Cleveland.....	1	1
Leontville.....	1	1
Memphis.....	1	1
San Antonio.....	1	1
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LOSERS BY THREE SECONDS.

E. O. Anderson Falls to Ride a Mile in a Minute.

But for an accident Cyclist E. O. Anderson would have made a mile in one minute in the recent race behind the bluff line engine at Alton, Ill. When within 500 feet of the finish he was close behind the coach, which was moving at just sixty miles an hour. At that distance from the finish Anderson thought he heard, amid the roar of the train and rushing wind, the torpedo that was to announce that



CYCLIST E. O. ANDERSON.

the run was ended. He slowed down, then, seeing his mistake, again spurred. But he had lost three seconds. The train covered the ground in something better than a sixty-mile gait, but the rider came short just sufficiently to miss by three seconds his water to cover the mile in one minute. However, he demonstrated the fact that a bicycle can go over ground a great deal faster than anyone has ever before thought of doing, and thereby earned the laudation of wheeling enthusiasts everywhere. A great cheer went up from the throng when the result was announced. The first half mile was covered at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour.

WEATHER CROP CONDITIONS.

Weekly Report of the Agricultural Department for Different States.

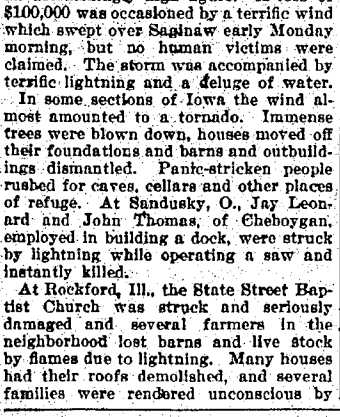
The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather on the growth, cultivation and harvest of same made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections show that intense heat and low humidity conditions which characterized the preceding week in the Southern States, have continued and have affected the principal crops in that section very unfavorably. While the week has been excessively warm throughout most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, the injurious effects of the heat upon crops has been largely confined to the Southern States, and cotton is the crop which has suffered to the greatest extent. The cotton crop has deteriorated generally throughout the cotton belt. The intense heat and lack of moisture has caused premature opening of bolls and shedding, and in many places the cotton has been largely lost. Central and northern Texas and Oklahoma hot winds have seriously injured cotton and under the most favorable future conditions the crop in Texas will be below the average. The general condition of the crop is much in advance of the season. North Carolina reports the first large harvest of cotton marketed in that State, earlier than ever known. Late corn has been injured to some extent by hot winds in portions of Kansas and southwest Nebraska, and the crop is suffering from drought in the southern portion of Missouri and Illinois. Generally throughout the Southern States corn has not made good progress during the week, but in the great corn States of the central valleys and north-west the crop is maturing rapidly under most favorable conditions, and much of the early planted corn as far north as Iowa will be made by September 1, much earlier than usual. The general condition of tobacco is promising, although ripening too rapidly in portions of Tennessee and Kentucky. The crop is much in advance of the season and cutting is now in progress in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England. Considerable plowing for fall seeding has been done, but the extremely warm weather of the past week has interrupted the work. Light frosts occurred in eastern Idaho on the morning of the fifth, causing little or no damage.

MURRAY HILL BANK CLOSED.

Well-Known New York Institution in Financial Distress.

The Murray Hill Bank of New York is closed pending an examination of the condition of its affairs. The Murray Hill Bank was organized in 1870. It has been regarded as one of the strongest of the partnership institutions of the city, and that there is due its 1,700 depositors about \$1,250,000. The customers of the bank were chiefly local tradesmen. The capital of the bank was \$100,000. The deposits of the bank have fallen off \$250,000 in the last few months. Three hundred thousand dollars of the available assets, is hypothecated to secure the clearing house and another loan on the outside of \$50,000. The Security Bank of Duluth, capital \$100,000, one of the leading banks of the city, closed its doors Tuesday morning. Heavy withdrawals of depositors

ANDERSON AS HE RODE BEHIND THE TRAIN.



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bolts. There was a heavy electrical and rain storm at Fort Wayne. Several persons were shocked by lightning. A terrible storm struck Winona Park, east of Warsaw. Three wings of the Winona building, a new structure just completed, were completely destroyed, and the ruins scattered over nearly by ground.

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St. Louis.....	3	100
Boston.....	3	3
Pittsburg.....	1	1
Cleveland.....	1	1
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The hottest day of the present protracted spell of fierce heat, and the most unbearable of all this summer, fell upon Philadelphia beginning at midnight Saturday, and bringing death to twenty-four persons and prostrations to an unnumbered extent. Men and women dropped exhausted in the streets and a few died before help could reach them. Others were found dead in their beds, and still others succumbed while under treatment in the wards of the various hospitals. Philadelphia has felt nothing like the present spell since July, 1892, when in Atlantic City, where the humidity and a temperature that fluctuated between 90 and 102 degrees.

Unabated heat dealt death to Chicagoans Sunday. Prostrations despite the quiet of the day, were reported in every quarter of the city. Two hours of lake breeze in the morning hurried with the rising temperature and choked it down to 82 degrees, when it rose to 93, the maximum for the day. Had it not been for this the prostrations, earlier in the day must have been much greater. At midnight nineteen deaths from heat had been reported to the health department. The police cared for 61 cases of prostration. Of these results for the 29th of the week were reported in the afternoon. The police ambulances were taxed to their utmost to respond to the unusual number of calls which were made upon them, and the attendants at the hospitals had their hands full preparing ice compresses and other remedies necessary in caring for their patients.

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Friday.....	5	20
Saturday.....	8	25
Sunday.....	19	133
Total for 4 days.....	36	164

For the entire corresponding week last year but one fatal case of sunstroke was reported. The high death rate last week is charged by officials to the health department directly to the terrific heat and the high degree of humidity in the atmosphere. It is much greater than last year's record and confirms the belief of the department that for years Chicago has not suffered so greatly from the heat. The records for last week and the corresponding week in 1895 are compared as follows:

	Deaths.	Prostrations.
Sunday, Aug. 2.....	28	100
Monday, Aug. 3.....	106	200
Tuesday, Aug. 4.....	61	100
Wednesday, Aug. 5.....	85	100
Thursday, Aug. 6.....	103	100
Friday, Aug. 7.....	109	100
Saturday, Aug. 8.....	81	100
Sunday, Aug. 9.....	81	100
Total.....	658	1000
1895.		
Friday, Aug. 2.....	84	100
Saturday, Aug. 3.....	80	100
Sunday, Aug. 4.....	87	100
Monday, Aug. 5.....	107	100
Tuesday, Aug. 6.....	61	100
Wednesday, Aug. 7.....	69	100
Thursday, Aug. 8.....	69	100
Friday, Aug. 9.....	104	100
Total.....	599	1000

At St. Louis, for a fortnight each day has broken its record. Saturday the official thermometer recorded a temperature of 99 degrees during nearly five hours. On Friday the record was nearly as high. Sunday the thermometer reached 100 degrees at 10 o'clock and attained its maximum of 108 degrees soon after 8 o'clock, remaining practically stationary until after 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the evening the mercury fell to 93 degrees. There were forty-eight cases of prostration from heat Saturday, with eight deaths. Sunday, when no labor or manufacturing was in progress, there were eighteen prostrations and two deaths from the heat. The high temperature is leaving its mark upon the city's mortality record. The normal rate is about 200 deaths a week. Last week 273 burial certificates were signed.

Had Sunday been a day of labor in Boston there would have been a long list of fatalities to record. It was, with one exception, the hottest day of the summer so far, and the heat was made more intensely uncomfortable by the fact that

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Cleveland.....	1	1
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HARBOR OF CANEA, CRETE.

appointed governor, Abdullah Pasha, failed hitherto, if he has seriously endeavored, to check these savage practices, and five European consuls at Canea have jointly protested against them.

It is admitted, on the other hand, that murders and other outrages have been perpetrated by some bands of Greek insurgents belonging to a rude highland race, and not subject to any discipline or military command. The state of affairs is very different in some districts, and at one end or side of the island from that which prevails at another. In the town of Ca-

The Avalanche

CADETS GET A SHOCK

TWO DISMISSED FROM WEST POINT FOR HAZING.

President Cleveland Withholds Commendation and Severely Scores the Practice—None but Good Men Taken in the Army—Disrespect for the King.

President Cleveland, commander-in-chief of the army, has put his foot down on the practice of hazing at West Point Military Academy. Two cases of hazing have just been before him for consideration and in both he has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by the court martial. Cadet G. J. Harris, of the 1st Cavalry, and Cadet C. J. Harris, of the 1st Cavalry, were found guilty of hazing and were dismissed from the academy. The president's action is a severe rebuke to the practice of hazing, which has been common at West Point for many years. The president's action is a severe rebuke to the practice of hazing, which has been common at West Point for many years. The president's action is a severe rebuke to the practice of hazing, which has been common at West Point for many years.

WANTED TO STRIKE THE KING.

Oscar of Sweden Almost Assaulted by an Angry Laborer.

A special correspondent of the New York Journal from Berlin says that King Oscar of Sweden, while traveling through Norway, left the train at Støren. Most of the men on the station platform were, however, kept covered, and the king was in a great rage. He strode up to Ole Koster, a laborer, who had been shouting and knocking the head covering off. Koster lost his temper and started to attack the king, but his friends in the crowd held him back. Most of the men in the crowd who had removed their hats promptly put them on again.

National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati .. 45	Philadelphia .. 43
Baltimore .. 45	Brooklyn .. 42
Cleveland .. 48	New York .. 42
Chicago .. 49	Washington .. 38
Pittsburgh .. 54	St. Louis .. 39
Boston .. 52	St. Paul .. 38

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis .. 50	Kansas City .. 53
Idaho Falls .. 37	Milwaukee .. 49
Detroit .. 48	St. Paul .. 47
St. Paul .. 56	Columbus .. 40

Hard to Get Into the Army.

The candidates for the United States Army for July show that Capt. Palmer, in charge of the Chicago recruiting station, enlisted only twenty-seven men out of 485 who applied. The army standard has been raised until it is more difficult to enter it as a private, for the pay of \$14 a month and board is not so high as it was in the previous year. It is to secure admission into any other department of the Government, since an applicant's recommendations have to be certified by two or more responsible citizens and a record for industry must be shown. The total enlistments during the month were 430 and the rejections 2,055.

Wreck in Virginia.

The F. R. V. train, limited, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which left Washington at 11:30 p. m. Friday, ran into an open switch at Hovensworth, Va., about 12:15 a. m. and four of the six passenger coaches were badly wrecked. Several lives are reported lost, and fifteen or twenty passengers injured.

Supposed Murder of W. F. Eyster.

W. F. Eyster, a prominent man of Chambersburg, Pa., was found dead in an alley at Lincoln, Neb., having been strangled and robbed. He left his hotel early in the evening in a rough cab. Eyster was a director of the B. and O. V. R. R. and five women are held for the crime.

Spaniards Seeking the Laurada.

It is stated in Philadelphia that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes has started in quest of the Laurada. The filibuster bears a portion of one of the best equipped expeditions that has gone to the insurgents' aid. The remainder of the armada are to be transferred to her off the Florida coast from a tug.

Half Lick Cannon Balls.

Over 349 inches of rain fell at Adel, Ia., accompanied by a heavy hail. Corn is nearly ruined. Halfstones are said to have measured nine inches through. Hundreds of English sparrows were killed, and every window glass in the town was broken. Trees are badly broken and the fruit crop damaged.

Cripple Creek Gold Output.

According to data collected by Secretary Parsons of the Colorado Mining Exchange, the gold production of Cripple Creek in the first six months this year was \$7,256,000. He estimates the total production of 1896 will be \$15,000,000. The camp produced in 1895 \$9,199,317.

Chemical Plant Burned Out.

The plant of the Northwestern Chemical Company, west of Milwaukee, was burned. The loss is about \$300,000, with insurance of \$160,000. The building and contents are a total loss.

Death Bank Goes Down.

The Security Bank of Duluth, capital \$100,000, one of the leading banks of the city, has closed its doors. Heavy withdrawals of deposits and the impossibility of making speedy collections is given as the cause. The bank's deposits are in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

MARKET FOR OUR FLOUR.

Consular Agent at Weimar Says Germany Is a Flouring Country. Thomas G. Moore, commercial agent at Weimar, Germany, has forwarded to the Department of State a report on the consumption of wheat and rye flour in that country. Since 1870, he says, the consumption of rye bread has steadily increased and wheat bread shows a more than proportionate advance. The United States exports large quantities of wheat and wheat flour to Germany. Mr. Moore says, this is of great importance. The year 1895 was remarkable for an extraordinary large consumption of both breadstuffs. Of wheat there was used 278 pounds per capita and of rye 151 pounds per capita. This was owing to large supply and small prices. Last year rye sold for \$28.50 per 1,000 kilos and wheat \$33.01 for the same quantity. The prices of wheat and rye flour were \$3.17 and \$3.38. The flour imports have steadily increased since 1880 with the exception of 1895, when they were slightly lower than the previous year. The imports are still largely in excess of the export. The imports last year were 33,400 tons of wheat flour, valued at \$1,475,000. The United States furnished but 3,010 tons, a comparatively small quantity, and takes third place among the countries exporting grain to Germany. The Russian commercial treaty giving that country a great advantage. American flour is more expensive than any other kind, and this fact accounts for small imports of that article. Advantage should be taken by the American farmer and exporter, says Mr. Moore, of the growing demand for these articles in Germany.

BEAT AFFECTS POLITICIANS.

Party Headquarters at Washington Are Rather Quiet.

A Washington correspondent says that political affairs are quiet at the several headquarters. The weather seems to affect even the politicians. At Republican headquarters letters from Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri all spoke of improvement in the political outlook and said that all that was needed was a change of time. The Democratic congressional campaign committee has issued a document on the "Business Men's Campaign." It says that the Republicans propose such a campaign and that the Democracy accepts the issue. The document quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration that the farmer or the hired employee is as much a business man as the banker or the big merchant. It then gives a list of the number of persons employed in fourteen gainful pursuits, including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, trade, and commerce, and compares them with the comparatively small percentage comprised under the head of bankers, brokers and wholesalers. The document comments on these figures, winding up with the assertion that from the Republican standpoint only the few bankers, brokers, wholesalers and commission men are the business men while from the Democratic standpoint the millions of farmers, producers and laborers of all classes are as much business men as the few who live, thrive and grow rich by trading in the products of labor.

DEATH IN THE HEAT.

Nearly Two Hundred Are Killed in Greater New York.

Monday was another scorching day, and the heat continued to be the cause of death. In Greater New York and in the dense New Jersey population that borders on the west shore of the North river, the terrible mortality was not entirely due to the heat of the day. It was due to the terrific heat that had been accumulating for six days, and which seemed to culminate in all its fury Monday. The death list for New York city alone aggregated eighty-two, and it is certain that all the names were not reported to the authorities. Gangs of men went through the East Side at night opening doors by brute force, and from Houston to Division street, east of the Bowery, every street was filled with running water. Half-naked men and women played into the hydrant streams. Children lay in the water in the gutters. The official death record was 91 deaths, with 65 percent being by asphyxiation. It is the most fearful scourge of weather that ever came upon New York. There was no relief in any part of the country. At Chicago, 60 deaths were directly traceable to the heat, which registered 98 degrees. There is a singular lack of fatal prostration in the Southern cities.

As Bad as the Turks.

From far Formosa, where for upward of a year the Chinese have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post-bellum opposition to Japanese innovations, comes a story which, for barbarous cruelty and defiant violation of all ethics of civilization, fortunately has few parallels in history. Even of the savage races of the tropic world. The terrible tale of rapine, murder and wanton cruelty reached Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Empress of Japan and fully bears out the statement on the situation in Formosa given publicly by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, on his return to that island six months ago. The Chinese are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment against Japan is that, seeing neither fame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the Formosans by the arts of modern warfare, recognized as legitimate by civilized nations, they have turned to the island have embarked on a crusade of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by, as far as possible, exterminating the native population. The policy of extermination has been zealously pursued from the beginning of the campaign, and what with the destruction of the crops, the burning of the villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the ill-treatment of their wives and daughters and the butchery of their innocent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of desperation.

Notable New Freight Line.

An English syndicate at the head of which is Sir Whetman Pearson, member of parliament for Colchester, has just concluded a lease with the Mexican Government of the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway. The terms of the lease include an agreement on the part of the syndicate to build a new line, already well advanced for the improvement of the harbor of Contazacoa Lioz, at the Atlantic terminus of the road, and to construct the harbor works at Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus, which were included in the original plan, but which the Mexican Government has been so far unable to execute. The road itself will be greatly improved and put in the condition of a first-class line. A line of ships, plying between Salina Cruz and San Francisco, will be put on to deliver freight to the many lines, plying in the Gulf of Mexico. A determined effort will be made to secure the freight and low-priced passenger traffic of San Francisco. On the other side of the isthmus it is expected to get the bulk of the European freight, such as dry goods, which now comes by steamship to New Orleans and by rail to San Francisco.

To Enforce Armistice Boycott.

The United Real Estate Protective Association, at its annual convention in Denver, instructed its police committee to enforce the boycott previously ordered against all meats handled by the Armour Packing Company.

NEW KIND OF TELEGRAPH.

Now Possible to Send Messages from Ship to Shore. A description of a new electric telegraph has been forwarded to the Department of State by Robert Kirk, consul at Copenhagen. The apparatus was constructed by a young boatman in the Danish navy, and makes it possible to communicate with a ship at a certain anchor ground without any direct line to the land. An electric battery is placed on the ship, with a wire pole in contact with water as moist earth, while the current from the battery is sent through a cable which is laid out to the anchor ground and placed around the latter in a coil with a diameter of 1,000-1,200 feet. On board the ship at the anchor ground, or a short distance outside the coil, there is a small solenoid, with which a telephone is connected. When a message is sent from the land a bell sounds on the ship and the communication is made through the telephone. The signals may be based on the Morse alphabet. The apparatus may also be so constructed that an answer can be sent from the ship.

Caused by a Cloudburst.

Thursday morning the fast mail train bound eastward on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road passed through a weak culvert near Otis, Ind., and the engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The accident is one of the worst the Lake Shore has had in years, but fortunately the passengers on the train escaped injury. A washout, brought about by a heavy cloudburst, which suddenly struck that region Wednesday night, was the cause of the accident. The wrecked train was stuck fast for the night and leaves Chicago at 4:45 every morning, and is known as No. 44. It does not, as a rule, carry many passengers this side of Cleveland. Those who were on board were in the sleeper and coach at the rear. The train consisted of one of the large Lake Shore two postal cars, a baggage car, day coach and Wagner sleeper. All the cars with the exception of the day coach and the Wagner sleeping car left the track, and for all those who were on the train it was an almost miraculous escape from the sudden death which the unfortunate engineer and fireman met. As it was the passengers were severely shaken up and their confusion, when they realized what had taken place, was great. Death came to James Griffin, the engineer, and Michael Roach, the fireman, almost instantly. When the crew and passengers on the train were rescued, they found the bodies of the locomotive. Both were dead and their bodies were horribly mutilated, especially that of Griffin. Both of his legs were torn entirely from the body and were floating on the surface of the water in the pool. His chest was terribly crushed, and the remains were in such a condition as to be almost unrecognizable.

Wrecked the Building.

A 150-horsepower boiler at the Louisville brick and tile works, near Maximo, five miles west of Alliance, O., exploded with terrific force, completely wrecking the building. The boiler was being repaired by an iron bolt. He will die, Samuel Snyder was badly injured about the head and his breast was crushed. He cannot recover.

Entire Family Are Drowned.

Thirty lives are reported lost by a cloudburst in Pine Creek Valley, Pa. The whole valley, eight miles in length, is devastated. De Haven, a small town in Wildwood oil field, was swept by the mad rush of the flood and the entire town, except Appleton was drowned. How many were in the family is not known.

Levy Made on a Hotel Dinner.

Twenty-five guests waited half an hour longer than usual for their dinner at one of the Newark hotels Wednesday. A constable attached to the hotel, in payment for a few dollars in favor of a servant girl. A friend of the constable paid the money for the dinner.

Moquitoes Have Caused Damage on the Mosquito Coast.

Several villages have been destroyed. The lines to Greytown are down, and the Colombian steamer Pioneer, trading between Colon and Blue Fields, has been lost.

Shower of Toads in Kansas.

A deluge of toads accompanied the heavy rainfall Tuesday night south of Topeka, Kan. A freight train, the foot of Wankarusa hill was stopped by them. Sand filled to make the wheels stick.

Left Worthless Notes Behind.

James Bowers, a farmer living near Van Wert, Ohio, has decamped, leaving behind at least \$10,000 worth of notes with forged indentments. Creditors are seriously disturbed at the condition of affairs.

Heat Kills a Fat Woman.

At Montgomery, W. Va., Mrs. John Waters, who weighed 329 pounds, died of excessive heat. The mercury was at 100.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 52c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; new potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 24c; butter, short, 20c to 22c; choice dwarf, 22c to 30c per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 12c to 14c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 12c to 14c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 12c to 14c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.
Telephone—Wheat, No. 2, red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.55.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c; note, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 28c to 30c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 11c to 12c; eggs, Western, 10c to 13c.

A LESSON FROM THE MAP.



The Santa Fe system has a branch line which runs from Rincon, New Mexico, to Guaymas, Old Mexico. The company pays its section hands in both countries at the uniform rate of \$1 a day. But its American sections are twice as expensive to maintain as its Mexican sections. Why? When the paymaster starts out on his monthly round he puts, we will say, \$1,500 in United States money in his box. One thousand dollars of this money he pays to one thousand American laborers

SOME POOR DEBTORS.

Great Corporations Which Free Silver Would Enable to Cheat Their Creditors Out of Half of the Money Borrowed.

The free silver agitators claim to be working in the interest of the debtors of the country, whom they represent as being a large number of poor persons. The creditor class is denounced as a small number of greedy bankers and monopolists, banded together for the purpose of oppressing the masses of the people. Repudiation of debts is openly advocated by the silverite and Populist press on the ground that the men who borrow money are more numerous than the men who lend. The belief that in some way free coinage will benefit poor debtors by injuring rich creditors is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all the demands for cheap money.

The falsity of assertions that a scheme to pay debts in 50 cent dollars would help the poor and hurt only the rich can be easily seen by looking at a few of the prominent debtors of the country. Among the great corporations which would be able to pay off their bonded indebtedness in dollars worth 50 cents are the following:

Bonded indebtedness	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	\$102,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	62,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	78,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	48,000,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Central	46,000,000
New York Central	69,000,000
New York, New Haven and Hartford	16,000,000
Norfolk and Western	42,000,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey	10,000,000
Chicago and North Western	79,000,000

Here are some poor debtors whose obligations of \$645,000,000 are payable in coinage gold. Under a free coinage law these corporations could pay the thousands of persons who hold their bonds, many of them held by savings banks, insurance companies, people of small means, etc., in \$275,500,000 worth of silver. And this is called a reform in the interest of the masses.

Low interest rates on farm mortgages under free silver is the bait which has caught a good many honest farmers. They will go back to sound money principles when they understand that interest rates are far lower in gold standard nations than in silver basis countries.

False Hopes For Labor.



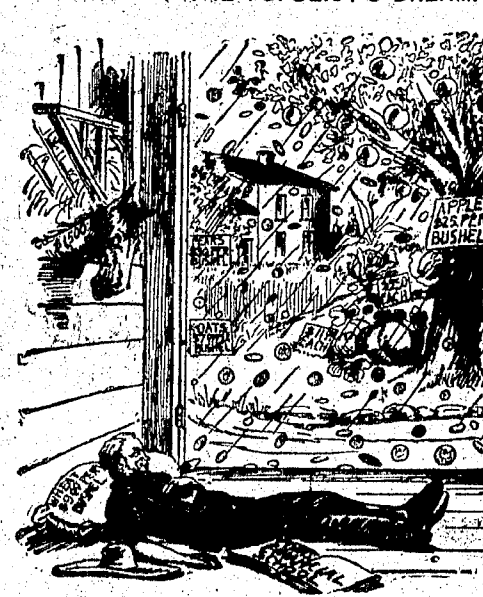
Rosa Campaign Story.

Several weeks ago Senator Knute Nelson gave currency to a story which happily bit off the fallacy underlying the silver issue. It related, as he told it, to a Swede who labored in his town for \$1 a day. He received his pay weekly in standard silver dollars, and, being, of an economical turn, hid the most of his earnings in an old stocking in his attic. His cabin took fire one night, and as it caught from the roof he was unable to get at his money. As soon as the ashes had cooled he took a shovel and recovered his savings, which had been melted into a mass of silver about as big as the crown of a cap. He scraped off the soot and took it to the bank, where they weighed the silver and gave him 69 cents an ounce for it. The total came to 83c.

"But I had \$120 in the stocking," said the simple Swede.

"That may be so," replied the banker, "but they contained only 693 worth of silver."

THE POPULIST'S DREAM.



MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Fatal Accident at Port Huron—Extensive and Successful Case of Skin-Grafting—Kalamazoo People Have a Mosquito Plague.

Meets Death on His Yacht.

At Port Huron, the steamer Normandy crashed into the yacht Azalia, lying at the dock. Edward Hinkel, of Detroit, the owner, was thrown between the yacht and the dock by the shock of the collision and was instantly killed. His wife was standing by his side when the accident happened. The yacht had a party of Mr. Hinkel's friends on board, and was going to Mackinac. The mate of the Normandy was in charge of the steamer when the accident happened. He is charged with carelessness, as it is claimed that after seeing his boat take the shore he did not stop and back until he saw the collision was inevitable. The Azalia is badly damaged, and it will require \$2,000 to repair her.

10,000 Bushels an Acre.

The Michigan crop report for August gives an average yield of wheat per acre of 10,000 bushels; average, as shown by Supervisors' returns, 4,400,000; total yield, 15,000,000 bushels. The heavy rains have done much damage to wheat in southern counties. As to quality, 52 correspondents in the southern counties answer good; 258 average and 438 bad; central counties 38 good and average and 21 bad; northern, 51 good and 18 bad. The corn is the best in years, the estimate for the State being 101 per cent. Oats are estimated to yield 31.8 bushels per acre in the State. This crop has been considerably damaged in the southern counties by the heavy rains. The average condition of potatoes is 92; beans, 95. The yield per acre of clover and timothy hay is estimated at 72 per cent; meadows and pastures is 82 and clover sowed, 83. The apple crop promises to be heavy throughout the State. The figures are 112 per cent.

Trying to Win Jersey Laurels.

The mosquitoes at Kalamazoo are terrible beyond description and their like never was seen before. The whole valley is crowded with them and people cannot move without being stung. Several cases have been reported where people, while out walking and bicycling, have breathed them into their lungs with bad results, but ordinary bites have not resulted seriously so far as known. Horses have been great sufferers from their bites. Screens are no barrier to their entrance to houses. The plague is accounted for by the heavy rains which have flooded the lowlands and made breeding places for them. The faces of the people in that vicinity are like those afflicted with smallpox or measles, but it is all the result of the pesky skitters.

Killed by a Cat.

Howard, the 11-year-old son of David Lowe, died at Bay City of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the hand and cheek by a cat six weeks ago. Dr. Stevenson thoroughly cleaned and sutured the wounds, and thought the boy would recover. Friday evening he was again summoned and found the boy in a frenzy, screaming and choking when water was brought in his presence. Narcotics were administered, but the boy did not sleep during the night. Saturday morning he was running about the house with eyes staring. The usual remedies were applied without results. At 10 o'clock he went into convulsions and died. The cat had been bitten by a dog suffering from the rabies.

Four Men Are Drowned.

Four persons were drowned in Lake Michigan Sunday afternoon at "Double I. gap," a mile north of Benton Harbor. They were: James Butttrick, "Frenchy," a stranger; Martin Manning, Frank Yering, and a man with a dozen others were bathing when two of the number, who could not swim, were caught by the undertow and the others went to their rescue. Two brave fellows lost their own lives in the effort, while a third had a narrow escape, a drowning man clinging to him and pulling him under.

Possessed a Patched Outfit.

A few days ago twenty members of the Macabees contributed sixty pieces of outsize to be grafted on Miss Minnie Tupp, of St. Joseph, who was burned on July 4. The operation was successful, and twenty-eight more Macabees contributed 108 pieces, which completely covers the burned place. The skin grafting has attracted much attention, and physicians from all over that part of the State witnessed the operation.

Short State Items.

A new bell weighing 1,500 pounds is being placed in the tower of the Central school building at Adrian to replace the old one, which, like the bell of 1776, is cracked.

Pickpockets were doing a thriving business in Lansing until the officers caught on to the fact, after which the business was entirely stopped. Six men are in the city jail on suspicion.

Benton Harbor voted \$80,000 worth of bonds for public improvements, and there are nearly a dozen cross-country railroads from neighboring villages already planned on paper in the hope of getting a portion of the sum as bonds.

Little Willie Hutchinson, of Sandtown, was bitten by a garser snake and fears are entertained for his recovery. While the garser snake usually held to be harmless, this is the second case that has resulted seriously in that county.

Such an enormous grape crop is in prospect in Berrien County this season that the growers fear a profitable market cannot be secured for their fruit and they are planning to establish wine presses in different localities to dispose of the surplus yield.

Muskegon authorities, failing to secure the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks, will enforce an old ordinance which prohibits vehicles being driven on sidewalks. They claim a bicycle is a vehicle.

The Michigan Central Railroad has discontinued the work of sawing off the ends of rails in West Bay City, a job that gave employment to forty hands. It was intended to take up and saw off the ends of every rail between Bay City and Mackinac. The work was well under way, and will be resumed when times become better.

A farmer named Humphrey Taylor, living near Adrian, who hid in a haystack several days last summer, has disappeared. He left home six weeks ago with \$900 insurance money he had received from the burning of a mill. It is said there was more money coming to him from insurance companies.

The Muskegon Council is contemplating a novel step to compel the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Companies to carry out their agreement to pay their share toward maintaining Webster avenue viaduct. It is to demolish the bridge and force the companies to put in a crossing and flagmen.

Three barns belonging to Ben and Paul Herring, near Litchfield, were destroyed.

The flouring mill of Girard is being dismantled and abandoned because of lack of support.

An infant child of M. T. Dinmore, of Upton, fell into a boiler of cold water and was drowned.

A project is on foot to establish one of the largest sanitariums in the State at Port Austin.

Two Adrian anglers last week while trolling caught a pickerel at Devil's Lake, which weighed eleven pounds.

Bay City Germans say that a majority of the Board of Education is in favor of teaching German in the ward schools.

Raymond Coates and sister, charged with conspiring to slay the latter's husband, at Holland, will be tried separately.

Henry Lamplugh, an Imlay City farmer, had a valuable horse fruitfully cut on a barbed wire fence Tuesday, and it may not live.

A party of campers on Mona lake, near Muskegon, report that their camp was raided by thieves and nearly everything portable was taken, among the goods being a \$100 bicycle.

Walter Scott, the Chicago young man who was killed by lightning while riding his wheel, was about to marry a Miss Scott of Battle Creek. The young lady is prostrated with grief.

Theron Graham and son, of Forest, are in jail at Flint, charged with stealing a span of horses from Graham's father, Nelson Graham. It is said Theron borrowed the horses and then sold them in Tuscola County.

At Pine Lake, Oakland County, several trees have blown down and are lying in the tops of trees. Many campers at the Oakland County lakes got scared during the night and fled in night clothes to neighboring farm houses.

While Lewis Shetter, aged 34 years, was in bathing at the iron bridge over the Huron river, four miles south of Pinckney, he became tangled in the weeds and wild rice growing in the river, and before help could reach him was drowned.

The large number of dead limbs on the numerous oak trees of Dexter have attracted the attention of an amateur and to an examination of the trees, which shows a small worm as the cause. The ground beneath the trees is literally covered with dead branches.

The report of the State salt inspector for July gives the inspection for that month as 395,324 barrels, as follows: Muskegon county, 104,037 barrels; Mason, 74,793; Saginaw, 43,002; St. Clair, 38,000; Benzie, 10,000; Emmet, 10,000; Charlevoix, 1,000 barrels.

Miss Anna Cornell, of Yorkville, while attending the summer normal at Benonia, went bathing in Crystal lake and was drowned. A friend of hers, Miss Lawrence, nearly met the same fate after attempting a rescue. Miss Cornell was 17 years old and the daughter of a Methodist minister.

W. K. Tebbe, of Smyrna, thought the odor of sulphur was very strong in his mine, and went up to investigate. He found the building had been struck by lightning and the upper story on fire. He extinguished the flames with a chemical fire extinguisher and

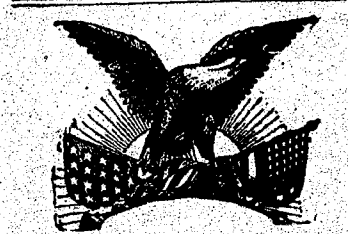
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,

—OF OHIO—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of

NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,

HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.

For Lieutenant Governor,

THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For Treasurer,

GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.

For Auditor General,

ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Comm'r. of Land Office,

WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.

For Auditor General,

FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,

JASON B. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.

For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,

JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Tenth District will meet in the city of Cheboygan, Thursday, August 27th, 1896, at 10 a. m., local time, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress, the selection of a congressional committee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties will be entitled to the following representation:

Alcona,	7	Gladwin,	2
Alcona,	2	Iosco,	5
Arenac,	2	Midland,	4
Bay,	20	Montmorency,	2
Cheboygan,	5	Oscoda,	2
Crawford,	2	Ogemaw,	2
Emmett,	5	Oscoda,	2

Presque Isle, 2.

H. H. APLIN, CHAIRMAN.

L. B. EDINBOROUGH SEC.

Representative Convention.

The Republican Representative Convention for the Alpena district is hereby called to be held at the Court House in Grayling, on Friday, Aug. 22nd, 1896, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for said district, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. Each county is entitled to representation as follows: Alpena, 7; Crawford, 2; Oscoda, 2; Ogemaw, 2; Montmorency, 2.

By order of Committee

N. L. PARMETER, CHAIRMAN.

H. K. GUSTIN, Secretary.

The first straw from Maine is that of the 187 newspapers in the State only nine are for Bryan and Sewall.

The Republican party has always been in favor of the best possible form of money, and opposed to all schemes of depreciation and repudiation.

The Boy Orator of Nebraska would never have suspected that he was a Democrat had he not been nominated for President by the Chicago Convention.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Lease probably made no bargain with the Populists. No woman with the bargain instinct would want to pay \$1 for an article worth 53 cents.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

Mal. Loomis, private Secretary to Gov. Rich, declares that the democratic party is responsible for the "demonetization of our wool, and retarding our sheep from circulation," which is a novel way of stating a plain truth.—Ex.

There is not a silver country where the workingman earns good wages. That is something upon which the wage earner may well ponder.—Ex.

While Mr. Bryan is upon his oratorical cruise for New York he should carry with him at least a pocketful of quotation marks.—Globe Democrat.

The telegraph states that a Missouri negro has gone crazy over the financial question. Why single out a poor negro in this way, when there was the whole Chicago Convention.

The Germans have a proverb: "If a dog bites me once it is his fault; if twice, it is my fault." The people of this country have been bitten once by the Popocratic dog.—National Tribune.

The Burlington Gazette, the oldest Democratic paper in Iowa, has come out against Bryan. It says that it has fought the battles of the Democracy for 62 years, but does not feel that this is a democratic fight.

How can silver be said to have been demonetized in 1873, when there have been 64 times as many silver dollars coined since then as there were before that time?

One of the largest furniture factories in Grand Rapids has been forced to shut down on account of the free silver agitation. Other large factories in the Second city will follow suit.

Mr. Bryan has a wonderful presence, a magnetic voice and a fine gesture. These, coupled with Congressman McCall's brains, make his speeches master pieces.—Wichita Eagle.

The only newspaper in Chicago that is supporting the Alford ticket is owned and edited by Joseph R. Dunlop, who was recently convicted of sending indecent literature through the mails.

The report of the Treasury shows a rapid decrease in the number of silver dollars in circulation. August 1st, 1896, there were only 51,899,797 outside of the Treasury vaults, a decrease of 7,306,130 since Jan. 1st. If people really want silver why don't they take it out and use it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Republican papers, that have opposed the nomination of Hizzoner will find comfort in the thought that 75,000 majority, which Mr. Pingree is going to receive, will make pretty good sauce for the baked crow the opposition press claim we have to digest.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Bless you! There will be a future for the Democratic party if the Bryanites should win; for their victory would bring such misery upon the country that the rank and file would rend limb from limb, the leaders who had deluded them, and would return almost to a man to the true Democracy.—Louisville Courier Journal.

George W. Smalley, the famous American editor-author, has been granted a two months' holiday by his paper, the London Times, and has gone abroad on a special mission for the Ladies Home Journal. He has engaged to prepare a short series of articles for that magazine, and is gathering the material for them in Europe. The work will necessitate his spending part of the summer in England, and the remainder in Germany.

Jack Pine Correspondence.

John Funch intends putting in 30 acres of wheat this fall.

Mrs. Hulda Ryckman, aged 71 years, picked two bushels of huckleberries this season.

John Funch prepared himself to do all the threshing in this section, and on his second job, broke his power and has sold the separator to L. H. Richardson.

There will be a baptism, by immersion, in the Au Sable river, 13 miles west of the residence of the son of Henry Hartman. All are cordially invited to attend. Elder Graff will officiate.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Blackberry season will soon be over. The farmers are pleving for fall crops.

Rev. J. J. Willetts preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

John J. Niederer went to Lansing, last Monday, on business.

There is a large quantity of grain for sale, but no market.

Some Maple Forest people attended Memorial Services at Frederic, last Sunday.

Rev. J. J. Willetts, and delegate C. Tompkins of the Frederic Circuit, started Monday evening, to attend the annual conference, at Lansing.

Silver Money and Wages.

The free silver advocates occasionally claim that silver is the money of civilization. Now here are the 24 countries using the gold standard of values: United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Turkey, Australia, Egypt, Cuba, Haiti, Bulgaria and the United States. And here are the eight countries using the silver standard: Mexico, Russia, Central American states, South American states, Japan, India, China and Straits settlements.

Now which represents the best civilization, the 24 gold standard or the eight silver standard countries? With reference to wages in two of the silver countries, the Hon. S. E. Gregory, formerly consul to Foo Chow, China, gives the following account of the conditions existing in China and Mexico:

"When I went to China in 1890 the Mexican silver dollar was the common currency in use by the natives in their dealings with foreigners and were worth 93 cents in gold. After the change of the value of the rupee in India the value of the Mexican dollar rapidly declined, and in less than a year the Mexican dollar was only 63 cents, and in '93 it fell to 53 cents, and since then has maintained an average of 51 cents of 53 cents."

"The price of all foreign goods was immediately affected and was soon doubled. All native products were also advanced, but not to the same extent. Native labor continued at the old price. We paid our help just the same number of dollars per month in '94 with the same silver dollars we bought for 53 cents of gold, that we did in '90 when we paid 93 cents for them."

"The natives will not work for foreigners as cheaply as they do for contractors of their own country, and we had to pay the high wages of \$4 Mexican per month, or about 14 cents per day, which on a gold basis was about 8 cents, and they found themselves in everything. Native contractors could obtain the same class of laborers for from \$1.50 to \$2 Mexican per month, and for the best skilled labor, mechanics, citizens, etc., not more than \$3, which at the present value of the Mexican dollar is gold in that country is about \$1.10 to \$1.60 per month, or from 4 cents to 6 cents per day in gold."

"My son spent last winter in southern Mexico, and he tells me that laborers on the coffee plantations there are usually paid about 20 cents per day in Mexican silver. This would be much better than the wages of Asiatic laborers in their country, for in China there is no Sunday, and men work from new moon to new moon, and from 10 to 12 hours a day and call it a month."

"I recently met a gentleman in Boston, who was here to secure four or five American citizens as superintendents for departments in a watch factory he had established in Osaka, in Japan, and he asserted that he could obtain the best class of native skilled laborers for work in his factory at 20 cents per day Mexican, labor which in this country commands \$2.50 to \$3 per day gold."

"What can our American workingmen be doing when they crowd Faneuil Hall and shout themselves hoarse over a petition to pay them in silver dollars worth only 53 cents, when all the world except countries like China, India, Japan, Mexico, etc., which are on a silver basis, is maintaining a 100-cent dollar as the medium of payment to all wage earners?"

A short time ago Mr. Bryan, speaker candidate for president, was speaking in Ackley, Iowa, when one of the lecturers asked the question: "Mr. Bryan, will the adoption of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 cause a business depression and panic, as Secretary Carlisle and other great financiers predict?" Mr. Bryan answered promptly as follows: "Yes, in my opinion, it would have that tendency. But if a man is sick there is no use putting off giving him his medicine and letting him get worse. I think it will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity. This deliberately courting a panic and business depression in order to cure it afterwards is an odd kind of financial vagary."

A prominent southern Democrat said the other day in New York: "We want to push our products into all the markets of the world, and the only thing which stands in the way of our doing is the high price of our labor. Everything that we make has come down in price. But while everything else has declined in cost, our labor still sticks at the old prices, and there doesn't seem to be any way to bring labor down except through some sort of a protracted revolution. Free silver, however, would solve the question in an hour. It would advance the price of any kind of labor, because all labor is now at inflation prices, and just as high as it would be under any conditions. But if free silver were adopted, we would pay labor in 50-cent dollars. That would cut labor in two at once, thus fetching it down to the plane of everything else. This accomplished, we would be in shape to successfully compete with England or any other country for the markets of the world."

Kalmazoo celery-growers demand \$5,000 from the city for damage to their crops. They claim their lands were flooded by the city, and the city is to force the water that once ran through the Coldstream mill race and Portage creek under a bridge intended for the creek alone.

A Mexican silver dollar when it was first coined, was worth a dollar. Now it is worth only fifty-three cents. A gold doubloon which weighs the same, was worth sixteen dollars. It is worth sixteen dollars now. And there isn't any political party down in Mexico that can howl about the "crime of '73," because there wasn't any to howl about. Queer, isn't it?—N. Y. Press.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

There was nothing that furnished the Democrats quite so much satisfaction during the first part of the Cleveland administration as the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties that had been negotiated by Mr. Blaine. The Democrats seemed to have a particular spite against Mr. Blaine and were in great glee whenever one of his carefully prepared treaties was wiped out. It is true those treaties were making such markets as we never had before for our farm products and manufactures, but that made no difference; they were Blaine's work and they must go, and go they did, with sorry results as regards trade.

The American Protective Tariff League recently compiled from official figures a statement of the exports and imports of various classes of articles for a series of years, and selections from these figures make very interesting reading just now. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was the first full year of the McKinley tariff. That ending June 30, 1894, was the last full year under some parts of that tariff, and the year ending June 30, 1893, was the first full year of the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

We take first barley, in which Michigan farmers are especially interested on account of their close proximity to the Canadian border. The exports of barley from this country for a series of years were as follows:

Year ending	Bushels.
June 30, 1893	73,413
1894	2,400,775
1895	3,035,251
1896	3,439,410
1897	1,567,754

The imports of barley showed a drift in the opposite direction. For a number of years they were over 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bushels respectively, but under the McKinley tariff they were brought down as follows:

Year ending	Bushels.
June 30, 1893	2,114,918
1894	1,909,761
1895	791,681

In 1895, under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, they rose again to 2,116,816 bushels. In other words the McKinley tariff and reciprocity treaties caused an increase of exports from 973,002 bushels to 5,210,408 bushels, and a decrease of imports from 11,327,002 in 1890 to 791,681 in 1894. This was certainly a very satisfactory condition of the foreign trade to the American barley grower, a condition which the Wilson tariff has exactly reversed.

Of beans and peas under the McKinley act in 1892 the exports were 637,972 bushels, and the imports were 674,050 bushels. In 1895, under the Wilson tariff, the exports had dropped to 242,682 bushels, and the imports had increased to 1,535,013 bushels.

Of bacon and hams the exports in 1892 were 584,776,389 pounds, in 1893 they were 558,044,099.

Of cattle we imported in 1893 only 2,168; valued at \$47,466, and in 1894 only 1,592. In the calendar year 1895, under the Wilson tariff, the imports had risen to 236,658. With this increase of imports of cattle, there came a decrease of exports from 394,607 valued at \$35,000,005 in 1892, to 280,350 with a value of \$26,997,701 in the calendar year 1895.

In corn the exports in value fell off from \$41,590,460 in the fiscal year 1892 to \$14,650,767 in the calendar year 1895.

The butter exports were 15,047,246 pounds in 1892, and 11,822,092 in 1894, while in 1895, under the Wilson tariff, they fell off to 5,598,812. The cheese exports were 82,100,231 pounds in 1892, and 73,852,134 in 1894, and only 40,900,934 in 1895.

Under free trade in eggs in 1888, 1889 and 1890, we imported over 15,000,000 dozen each year. With a duty of five cents a dozen, levied the imports fell off to 1,791,430 in 1894, and under the Wilson tariff rose again to 3,709,411 in 1895.

In a total potato crop of 170,727,428 bushels, we exported 803,111 bushels, while in 1895 with a crop of 297,237,370 bushels, we exported only 572,857 bushels.

In 1892 we exported to the countries on the American continent with which we had reciprocity treaties, 8,843,683 barrels of flour. In 1895, with the reciprocity treaties abrogated, we exported only 4,563,905 barrels to the same countries.

And so it runs through a long list of exports of which the following are additional samples:

Year	Exports	Imports
1892	12,212,114	9,437,025
1893	9,437,025	9,437,025
1894	8,251,282	9,437,025
1895	9,437,025	9,437,025

But without continuing the details at tedious length it may be stated that the aggregate exports of agricultural products in 1892, under the McKinley tariff and Blaine reciprocity treaties, were valued at \$799,329,223; and in 1895, under the Wilson tariff, they were only \$559,215,317.

There is one thing more about prices. Jan. 7, 1892, a bushel of barley would buy 14 1/2 pounds of sugar; Jan. 1, 1896, it would buy only 6 1/2 pounds. Jan. 1, 1892, one barrel of onions would buy 30 pounds of sugar; Jan. 1, 1896, it would buy only 17 pounds. At the former date one barrel of potatoes would buy 28 pounds of sugar, and at the latter 14 pounds. At the former date a bushel of wheat would buy 26 1/2 pounds of sugar, and at the latter 13 1/2 pounds.

Under the encouragement given to the home grown article by the McKinley tariff, sugar was cheaper and grain crops brought a better price than under the policy which superseded it. A return to the protective theory, in the tariff, is what the agricultural as well as the manufacturing classes want to vote for at the next election.

In refusing to grant naturalization papers to two young Italians, Judge Cole, of the District of Columbia supreme court, held that no one who is in ignorance of the constitution of the United States is competent or entitled to become admitted to citizenship.

We hear it constantly asserted by the Bryanites to I advocates that the silver dollar has been demonetized and is not a legal tender. This is untrue. The silver dollar coined by the United States is an unlimited legal tender and has been since 1878. Not a bank or business house ever refuses the silver dollar in full liquidation of any debt, unless by stipulation in contract the debt is made payable in gold.—Inter-Ocean.

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGG, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The 50th Anniversary number of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York, just out, is a really handsome and valuable publication of 72 pages. It reviews the progress of the past fifty years in the various sciences and industrial arts; and the various articles by the best scientific writers of the day are really written and richly illustrated. The editors have accomplished the difficult task of presenting a compendium of information that shall be at once historical, technical and popular. The interest never flags for a moment, and the story of a half century's growth is in itself a veritable compendium of valuable scientific information for future reference. Price, 10 cents per copy.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill Street, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles restored him to health, and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

There is not a free silver country in the world that can dispose of its bonds at par. The free silverites point to Mexico as an instance of prosperity under free silver. Here is a specimen of how the bonds of that government sell. George D. Boulton, cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, writes to a friend in Berrie, North Dakota, that in June last he had occasion to buy in the city of Mexico \$50,000 of bonds issued by the Mexican government. He purchased the \$50,000 at a net cost of \$25,170 in Mexican silver, forty-eight cents on the dollar. He paid for the bonds in American money and secured the \$50,000 in bonds for \$13,012.11, or only about 26 cents on the dollar. We would like to ask our free silver friends (if we have any) if they think a country can be prosperous whose securities are so heavily discounted? We do not believe the people want that kind of prosperity in this country.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of May, A. D. 1894, and executed by Orville J. Bell and Sarah E. Bell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, in Book A of mortgages, on pages 282 and 283, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of \$469.60, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, after notice is hereby given, that on the 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain place or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: (See 1st page of this notice.)

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MARVEL OF THE AGE.

THE LINTYPE ECLIPSES ALL MODERN INVENTIONS.

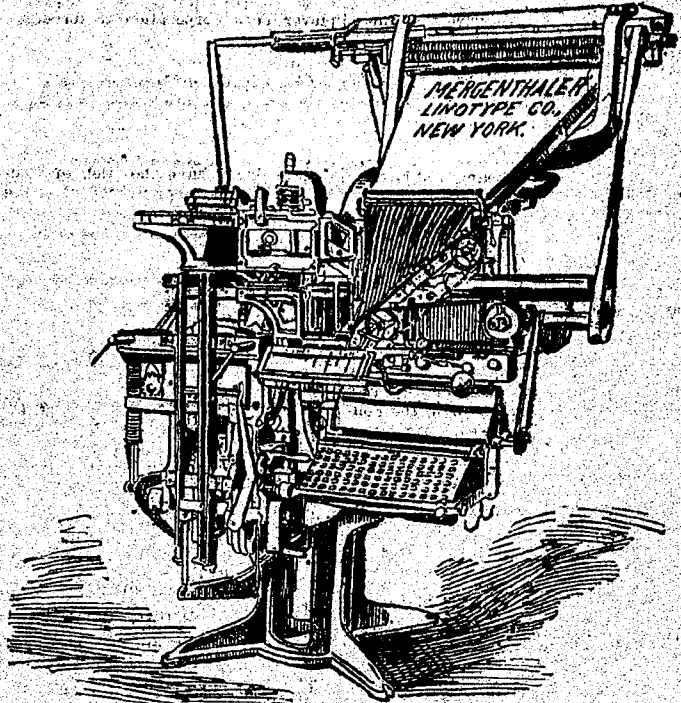
How It Has Revolutionized the Old Art of Printing—Notes a New Era in the Newspaper World—Description of the Machine.

Useful and Popular.

The art of printing has been a wonderful instrumentality in the dissemination of knowledge, the progress of good government, the defense of civil rights and as a general aid to liberal progress, but it has always been at the cost of a slow and painful process, the selection and placing by hand of each letter and character and space of the words and language. An ordinary column of reading matter uses about 8,000 pieces of type. Each piece must be chosen from its classified box, or flat pigeon hole, and after being used in print must be returned to its place again. The tedious work which attends this art employs the most intelligent large body of skilled men in the world, and their daily labor is performed at an enormous draft on their nervous and mental energy. In this painful way the handicraft has been conducted from the days of Faust and Gutenberg. For four centuries and a half there has been little advance in this respect till now. The attempts to set type by machinery have been many, and generally unsuccessful. The London Times was fitted up a few years ago with apparatus that would set type, but the losses by breakage of type and the expense of its operations were too great. It was not till four or five years ago that the confidence of publishers in the success of machinery to take the place of ordinary hand composition was won. The improvements steadily in progress since the inception of the most successful machine were finally victorious over all obstacles. They completely changed the old trade of printing, and gave, especially to the work of the daily paper, facilities which

gently computed and set in type. The rapidly, with which the lintype is worked made it a necessity. It can cast four lines of type while a compositor is setting one, and as there is no distribution of type, there are relatively few mistakes to be corrected, and consequently little or no delay in getting the matter into the forms. The men who have stood at the case for

turned to the melting pot and are melted to be cast over again. A comparison of what can be done on the lintype and what can be done by hand will show the difference. One man can set by hand from 1,000 ems of matter per hour to 1,500. On a machine, it is a poor operator that cannot set 4,000 ems of matter per hour, and records of nearly 8,000 ems per hour



THE LINTYPE MACHINE.

years are now seated at a keyboard, and all that the "type" had to do was to learn the keyboard of the machine just as any stenographer learns the keyboard of a typewriter. The machine is automatic and does the rest.

A true description of the lintype would necessarily be a technical one, for many of the most complex automatic movements known to the mechanic are involved in its operation. To describe what it does, can be done in a sentence. In answer to the operator's touch on the lettered keys, it assembles lettered brass matrices into line, and then in response to a touch of the lever it carries the line of matrices to a mold where the line of type is cast from molten metal, after which it distributes the matrices in their proper places in the magazine from which they were taken. The cast line is ready for printing without further labor.

The almost human action of the machine may be understood, when it is said that the brass matrices, from which the lintype slug is cast, are handled automatically by the machine, seven times after they leave the magazine before they and their way into the magazine again. This is done month after month, thousands of times a day, with never a deviation or error in the assembling or replacing of the ninety characters that are at the command of the operator. All the parts of the machinery are adjusted in their turn, to meet the matrices in their travels, and to perform their duty in setting them in line, casting the slug from them and returning them to the magazine. There

have been made on regular newspaper work. A perfect proof from a lintype is very common. The lintype is guaranteed to produce over 7,500 ems per hour, and good operators constantly set from 4,000 to 5,000 ems per hour. Records of 8,700, 10,000 and 13,000 have already been made. All the large dailies in the country, over 300 small dailies, and a large number of book and job printing offices now have the machine in use. Over 3,000 have been sold in the United States within the past six years.

Since perfecting the machine the inventor has devoted his time to improvements, in making it meet the needs of every branch of the printing trade. It is now possible to change the face of the type on a machine in ten minutes and substitute any of the smaller or reading type, such as "agate," "nonpareil," "minion," "brevier," "long primer," "small pica," and "jules." Every machine can be fitted with two modes, a "solid" and a "leader" body, which can be interchanged in a moment and with a supply of molds and magazines on hand, one machine can be made to turn out any of the faces above mentioned on any length of mold. It will be a surprise to learn that the machine occupies a space of only five feet square, weighs less than 2,000 pounds, and requires only one-fourth horse-power—steam or electricity—to operate it. The gas jets used to keep the type metal in a molten state consume less than fifteen feet an hour, and after an operator has become acquainted with his machine, the services of a machinist are not required. In large offices, of course, where speed and time are the great consideration, machinists are required to care for the machines. Though twenty years were spent in creating the lintype, it was only a few years ago considered perfect. It is, therefore, in its infancy. The inventor has but begun to produce a radical change in the printing world which the superiority of his invention will complete in a few years.

HOUSES IN THE TREE-TOPS.

The Indians of Guiana Build Beyond the Reach of Floods. Interest in the Guiana country naturally centers about the most fertile region, that which commands the mouth of its great waterway. As you approach the Orinoco from the Gulf of Paria you will see that picturesque sight to which Humboldt refers in his travels, "innumerable fires in the tall palm trees"—the dwelling-places of the peaceful Guaranos.

The legend that this strange tribe of Indians, once the masters of the Orinoco, live in trees the entire year, results from the great annual rise of the Orinoco. At Ciudad Bolivar, three hundred miles up, this amounts sometimes, in a contracted place, to ninety feet. On the broader delta it is always sufficient to cover lands and low ground; therefore the inhabitants very wisely build their houses well above the ground. For this purpose four tall palm trees are selected, and the crosspieces which form the foundation for the houses are lashed to the main support by pieces of a tough vine indigenous to the delta. Upon these is laid the flooring, and then the sides and roof are thatched with large palm leaves, to which the Indians have given the poetic name of "feather-of-the-sun."

There are many advantages which this particular palm leaf possesses over others of the same family, the principal one being its similarity to asbestos in the quality of resisting fire. In the location of his house the Guariano takes another wise precaution in building, and it is one that carries with it a lesson for the government under whose sovereignty he lives. Centuries.

The Exhaustion of the Coal Supply. The exhaustion of the supply of anthracite coal veins is a subject that is now receiving much attention. William Griffith, of Scranton, Pa., who has been studying the matter, gives it as his opinion in the Bond Record that the supply of coal still available does not amount to more than 5,073,783,750 tons. The largest estimate made is that of the Pennsylvania coal waste commission, which places the supply at 6,808,000,000 tons. It is estimated that at the present annual rate of consumption the coal will be exhausted in from eighty-four to 100 years.

Blodds—Here's a rather clever little book, "Don'ts for Club Men." Stobbs—It isn't the don'ts that worry me; it's the dues.—Philadelphia Record.

PERSONAL.

The Queen of England has never seen the house of commons in session; Mrs. Gardfield's income is \$21,000—\$16,000 from the fund raised by Cyrus W. Field and \$5,000 from Congress.

Rudyard Kipling's present ambition is said to be to serve as a war correspondent. The next big war will take him into the field.

Albert Curtis, 89 years old, is the only living selectman of Worcester when that city was a town. He has seen the city grow from 2,000 to 100,000.

Eunice Smith, of Lake View, N. H., undoubtedly holds the record of New England with forty-one four-leaf, fourteen five-leaf, and one seven-leaf.

Ex-Congressman Waller intends to make his permanent home in Kansas City, and will become the editor of the American Citizen, formerly the property of C. H. J. Taylor.

A "beauty book" is in course of preparation in London. Among the portraits it will contain will be one of Mrs. George Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter, of Washington, D. C.

Andrew Carnegie has sent a check for \$1,000 to the Oyster Bay free library. Mr. Carnegie has been interested in this institution for some time and has made several donations to it.

Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, conducted a week's crusade in Berlin with a degree of success which the Salvation Army has never heretofore been able to achieve in Germany.

The Japanese are up to date in the sciences. A series of sixteen reproductions of photographs obtained by means of Roentgen rays has been issued by Prof. Y. Yamaguchi and T. Mizuno, of Tokio University.

George Welch, a New York florist, who has had his entire tongue removed, although there is not a vestige of that organ left, is still able to converse almost as naturally as before the operation, and still retains the sense of taste.

Dr. Conan Doyle has been speech-making in London, and has been telling his auditors how much he owes to Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay, a queer combination to which he says, he is indebted for the inspiration of his romantic stories.

AFRAID OF TWO CORPSES.

An Experience of Burns, Who Guards Millions Across the Continent.

Col. J. H. Burns, of San Francisco, has guarded so much government gold across the continent that he could not count it in a lifetime—not if the sixty-five years he has already spent on earth were doubled. The sum amounts to the hundreds of millions. Only last week he arrived in New York in charge of a Wells-Fargo express car in which \$1,000,000 of gold and \$45,000 in silver was packed for transfer from the sub-treasury in San Francisco to the sub-treasury in New York. The schedule of such a trip is always kept a profound secret, to avert robbery. For thirty years Burns has been engaged in this work, and in one year alone—1885—he guarded over \$40,000,000 in gold and silver from the Golden Gate to Washington.

"Did the robbers ever bother you?" the colonel was asked. "I never lost a cent of all the millions intrusted to my care," said he, in a quiet sort of way—not with any suggestion of self-justification, but in a tone intended simply to let the facts be known. "But I was badly scared one time while traveling



COL. J. H. BURNS.

from Kansas City to St. Louis on the "Frisco road." Two corpses frightened me—not because they were corpses, but because I was afraid they weren't. I can't say what made me suspicious, but I expected to see the sides of those rough boxes flap down any moment and a couple of robbers come rolling out with revolvers in their hands. I sat watching those boxes for many weary hours with a carbine across my knee and a brace of revolvers near at hand. But after all it turned out they were sure enough corpses." The colonel is a dead shot—one of the best in the California National Guard, with which he has been connected since he ended his service in the civil war.

THE FLYING DRAGON.

A Lizard with Aeroplane and Balloon Attachment.

The flying dragon is one of the freaks of mammalia. It is nothing more than a lizard that is fitted out with a skin



FLYING DRAGON.

aeroplane like the flying squirrel's. It is not adjusted in quite the same way, but it amounts to about the same thing, and enables the lizard that enjoys it to take long, soaring leaps from tree to tree. It sails ninety or 100 feet in this way with apparent ease. Not only does the dragon use his aeroplane, but he

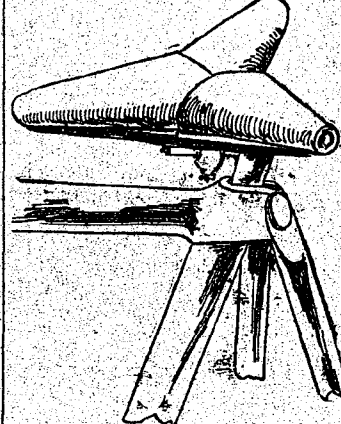
seems to have a balloon combination, for he puffs up three pouches of the thin skin that are placed under his paws when he starts on a flight. When he alights he lets the air out.

One of the most interesting things about the flying dragon (Draco volans) is the supposition that he is the cousin of some monstrous flying lizard that lingered on earth until after the arrival of men, and so gave a historic basis for the fiery and hideous dragon which figures in the folklore or mythology of nearly all peoples. The dragon of fancy could hardly have been built up from the creature in the picture, for he is only a few inches long in real life, and possesses an extremely mild and affectionate disposition. He is very easily tamed.

MAKES OF PNEUMATIC SADDLES.

One Is a Triangular and the Other Requires No Seat Post.

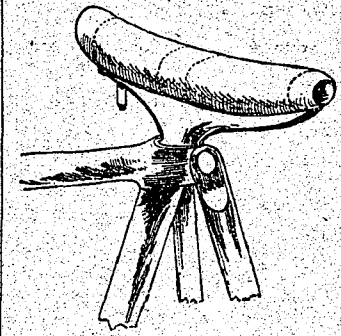
Two variations in pattern of the pneumatic saddle have been recently patented. In one pattern the saddle is made of triangular form, with the usual



TRIANGULAR SADDLE.

inside cushion of rubber and outer case of leather, and is practically three triangular cushions about five inches in length.

The most radical departure from established forms is the transverse saddle, which is set at right angles to the



TRANSVERSE SADDLE.

frame. It is likewise composed of rubber and leather. It is about ten inches in length and affords a wide and secure seat. It may be used with any form of post.

Tame Catamount.

Probably it is true that some men have by nature a peculiar power over wild animals, and it is matter of common experience that animals sometimes strike up sudden friendships with persons they have never seen before. An extreme instance of this kind is described by a military correspondent of the New York Sun.

Perhaps of all the wild animals that may be at least partially civilized or tamed, the Rocky Mountain lion or catamount offers the least promise; and yet in the writer's experience one specimen was as gentle and docile as human kindness could make him.

He followed his master around like a dog, obeying every wish or nod, but would allow no other person to approach him with offers of kindness or anything else.

This creature was a full-grown mountain lion, that for some strange reason had taken a fancy to a Cheyenne Indian. Whether in camp, on the prairie, or in the post, the brute could always be seen quietly following the Indian, but he would never leave his master's heels for any reason except at his master's bidding.

Often would he accompany the buck into the post trader's store, where his entrance was the signal for all dogs to get out and for bipeds not acquainted with the situation to lose no time in taking to the counters.

The officers of the post finally persuaded the Indian to part with his pet for a consideration, and the lion, after being securely caged, was shipped as a present to the National Museum at Washington.

Bulow's Marvelous Memory.

I have referred to Bulow's astonishing feat of memorizing Kieff's concerto, which the man who wrote it could not accompany without notes. His accuracy was almost infallible. He was once rehearsing a composition of Liszt's for orchestra, when at composer's presence, without notes. Liszt interrupted to say that a certain note should have been played piano. "No," replied Bulow; "it is sforzando." "Look and see," persisted the composer. The score was produced. Bulow was right. How everybody did applaud! In the excitement of the brass-wind players lost his place. "Look for a b-flat in your part," said Bulow, still without his notes. "Five measures further on I wish to begin."—Century.

Happy Life.

Phil Anderer—I admit that I am a married man.

Flossie—How delightfully frank of you!

Phil—I was married just three years ago and can boast of two years and eleven months of perfect bliss.

Flossie (sarcastically)—Really!

Phil—Yes, I was separated from my wife just one month after marriage.—Illustrated Bits.

A Real Compliment.

"I beg your pardon," she exclaimed, soliloquously, "I didn't mean to step on your foot."

"Lord bless you, miss," returned the man in the blue flannel blouse, "I didn't know you did."—Somerville Journal.

French Law as to Burial.

French law requires that a body shall be buried within forty-eight hours after death, unless it is embalmed.

THE WOODCOCK.

He Is Among the Most Exclusive and Aristocratic of Birds.

The season for shooting woodcock is now open in all or nearly all the States, and the real enthusiastic sportsman will try to bag this wary bird, that is a migrator, here to-day and there to-morrow, as uncertain in his likes and dislikes as it is when on the wing. Many a man has seen numbers of woodcock along some favored spot and gone there in a day or two with dog and gun only to find the birds had vanished. Their habits are peculiar, their surroundings unique, and their capture the most difficult of any of the game birds in middle America.

As a game bird the woodcock has no equal for the table and in autumnal coloring, the rich browns, yellow, and dark reds, he is beyond doubt the handsomest of the birds the sportsman seeks. It is a very fair day's work to bring in six birds, for they never go to flocks, and are scarce and harder to find than any other game. They live in the brushy thickets, bear wet grounds, in alder bushes, along little "runs," or brooks, and on islands along river bottoms. They must have soft soil to live on, and plenty of it, for they are enormous feeders. They feed mostly at night, and can stay away about half their weight in angleworms in twenty-



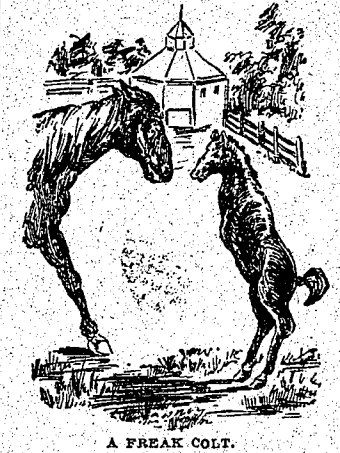
WOODCOCK AND ITS YOUNG.

four hours. Scattered from Maine to Mexico, the woodcock is found in the Eastern, Southern, Northern, and Western States, and no particular locality claims him as its own. Good shooting is obtained in Canada, and Louisiana has its favored grounds.

COLT WITH TWO LEGS.

Property of Mr. George Ward of Mt. Vernon, Ill.

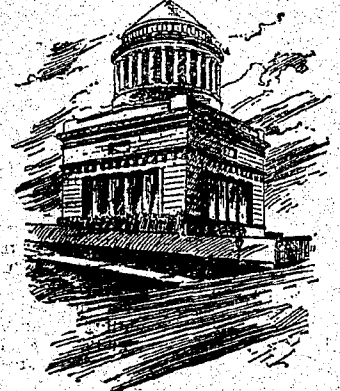
Mr. George Ward, of Mount Vernon, Ill., was the owner of a two-legged colt. The colt, by rearing up on its hind legs would propel itself along in a short jump and while it had not strength to continue this form of locomotion long at a time would have soon gained strength enough to have gotten along



A FREAK COLT.

well. The animal would take nourishment freely and gave every indication of living a long life if assisted some at first, but Mr. Ward fearing life might prove a burden to it, and having no eye for freaks or the show business, had it killed, believing that to be the kindest and best thing he could do for it. A farmer east of town has its hide and intends to mount it.

Grant's Tomb Is Capped. Grant's tomb is slowly nearing completion. The dome has received its topmost cap, which is 165 feet from



GRANT'S TOMB WITH ITS CAPSTONE.

the ground. It was thought that the monument would be ready to receive Gen. Grant's body on the anniversary of his birthday, in April. Ground was broken for the foundation in 1891, and it is safe to predict that another year will not see the tomb completed.—New York World.

Her Faith Departed.

Dr. James Martineau notes a strange case of faith cure that was not permanent for a curious reason. The patient was an old German woman who had been bed-ridden for years with rheumatism. Hearing of a woman's successful cures, she was brought to her and an almost instantaneous cure was effected. The old woman shared the strong anti-Jewish feeling then existing in Berlin, and on learning that the young woman who had effected the cure was a Jewess she instantly took to her bed and the next day was as bad as ever.

Extent of the English Language. English is spoken by 45,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of 70,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indians, and by 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total of the English-speaking race to over 100,000,000.

All Right.

Name—I hope you didn't let that Mr. Huggins put his arm about you!

Mable—Why? Is there anything the matter with him?—Yonkers Statesman.



We'll have no comic valentines: "Tis cheering, you'll allow. To see the skill spent in those lines All turned to posters now.—Washington Star.

She—Am I the first girl you ever kissed? (He surprised)—Why, no! I have three sisters.—Somerville Journal.

She—What's your business? He—Looking for a wife. "You've got a steady job, haven't you?"—Life.

Binks—Your nephew is quite a promising young man, isn't he? Jinks—Well, he has never done anything else as yet.—Somerville Journal.

"That was a bad runaway you had the other night, Mrs. Dash?" "Yes, but it was very stylish; we had four horses."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Smith is a woman of remarkable strength of mind. Mrs. Jones—Is she? "Yes. She never buys anything she doesn't want."—Life.

Time works a strange distraction. In the object of her zeal, She's forgot to want the ballot. Since she learned to ride the wheel.—Washington Star.

Johnny—Pa, what is the difference between a tonsorial artist and a barber? Mr. Wiggles (The tonsorial artist uses longer words.—Somerville Journal.

"He lives in a brick house, doesn't he?" sneered the rural cynic. "I used to wipe the clay off my boots, that the bricks in that house are made of."—Truth.

Her Dearest Friend! Cholly—How did you do suppose Miss Furbish is? Gertrude—You might ask mamma. Perhaps she'll remember.—Cleveland Leader.

The man who thinks that women have no lively gift of wit, Has never asked a girl to wed, And heard her answer "nit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Gazzam—Why is the ringing of a bell made obligatory upon bicycle riders? Mr. Gazzam—It gives their victims time to make an ejaculatory prayer.—Truth.

Waiter (at club restaurant)—Ready with your order, sah? City Sportsman (back from a week's fishing)—Give me some fish; I'm tired to death of other things.—New York Weekly.

Laura—Is it a fact that your engagement with Willie is broken off? Flora—Why, no; not broken off, exactly. It sort of tapered off, one might say.—Indianapolis Journal.

Johnny—Papa, what is meant by "a person of sanguine temperament"? Papa—It means—a it means a person who expects a good many things that do not happen.—Puck.

Dah's lots o' folks puts in dah time (I hardly kin endure 'em) A-talkin' 'bout dah troubles 'stid O' 'outlin' 'roun' ter cure 'em.—Washington Star.

Baller—It will be a sweltering summer at the shore. How will you manage to keep cool? Manhattan—I shall limit my engagements to Boston girls exclusively.—Town Topics.

Osgood—I guess Matthews intends to run for office this year.—Wawman—What makes you think so? Osgood—He's removed the fence from around his beautiful lawn.—Cleveland Leader.

Hungry Higgins—What do you think of this here eight-hour movement, anyway? Weary Watkins—Ef it means no't movin' more on every eight hours I guess it's all right.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Buzbey—What's all this talk the papers are full of about 16 to 1? Mrs. Buzbey—Oh, it's the score of some great baseball game, I suppose. You know how crazy men are on that subject.—Rexbury Gazette.

How strangely do life's prizes go. Awarded by the crowd, Some triumph by the thing they know, And some by talking loud.—Washington Evening Star.

Mrs. Motherby—How are you getting on with your singing lessons, Kate? Miss Screecher—Well, I think I must be improving. I nought, anyway, that when I practice now the neighbors don't come and ring the doorbell to protest.—Somerville Journal.

She (on the way over)—Just to think that this big ship is absolutely under the control of the man at the wheel. He—Oh, that's nothing. The man on the wheel at home claims to have power enough to control the whole planet.—Philadelphia North American.

When for a lengthy bickering Vacationists prepare, The first inquiry ought to be, As to the railroad fare.—Washington Star.

Flowers Fields—Is there any demand for farm laborers between here and Squedunk? Farmer Jones—Yaw, I reckon th' farmers here hired all 'elp they need by this time. Flowers Fields (shaking his partner)—Wah up, Weary! We've struck de right road at last.—Judge.

Mother—"Mary, that young Spinner has been paying a great deal of attention to you of late. Do you think he means business?" Mary (with a far-away look)—"I am afraid he does, mother. He is the agent for a bicycle firm, and he has done nothing but try to sell me a cycle ever since he has been coming here."—Puck.

Tramp's Expression of Gratitude. "It is very kind of you, madam," said the tramp, "to give me such a fine dinner."

"Don't mention it, you poor man," said the kind-hearted woman.

"But I will repay you," said the tramp, gratefully. "I'll tell all my pals you are a flinty-hearted turgidant that ain't never known how to cook, nothin' decent, so's they'll give you house the go-by and won't never bother you."

Every summer we wish we were as cold-blooded as people say we are.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE NEGOTIATED AT SHIMONOSEKI.

Ex-Secretary Foster, Who Was the Confidential Adviser of the Emperor of China, Tells of the Work Done by Li Hung Chang.

General Foster, who accompanied Li Hung Chang on his mission to negotiate peace with Japan, in the capacity of confidential adviser to the Emperor of China, contributes a characteristic sketch of the Chinese viceroy to the Century. Concerning the treaty of Shimonoseki, Mr. Foster says:

While he thus bore the most important trust ever committed to him by the emperor, it was by no means a task to his liking. He was by nature high-spirited, and his military and political success had made him haughty and imperious. He was proud of his country, of its past history, and of its institutions. He partook of the national feeling of contempt for the Japanese, and he felt keenly the humiliation which the war had inflicted upon his people. He knew the mission to which he had been assigned would make him unpopular, and expose him to fresh indignities from his partisan enemies. He felt that he was taking his life in his hand when he should place himself on Japanese soil, and he so expressed himself to the incredulous foreign diplomats at Peking; but he dared not shrink from the duty which his sovereign had imposed upon him.

Seldom was a public man, under such trying circumstances, borne himself with such true and patriotic devotion. A high-spirited and proud man, he went to the land of the despised but triumphant enemy to sue for peace; and yet he never failed to maintain his accustomed demeanor or his country's dignity. And it is due to the Japanese plenipotentiaries who were designated to receive and treat with him at Shimonoseki, to state that they exhibited toward him the highest marks of respect, and during the entire negotiations allowed no word to escape from their lips personally offensive to their distinguished guest. He had the good fortune to conduct negotiations with two compeers, men of marked ability and worthy representatives of their government and race. Marquis Ito, the prime minister, is a typical member of the progressive party, educated in Europe and trained in modern political science and methods of government, but an ardent and patriotic Japanese. He had a valuable colleague in Count Mutsu, minister of foreign affairs, who had been long in his country's service at home and abroad. Marquis Ito, ten years before, had been sent by his government to Peking to arrange with the Viceroy Li a settlement of Korean affairs; and the same subject brought the viceroy to Japan, but under changed conditions for the negotiators.

The defeated party always negotiates at a disadvantage, and the viceroy did not fail to appreciate the situation; but the judgment of the impartial observer is that he came out of it with as much credit as was possible, and it is quite certain that he obtained better terms for his country than any other Chinese official could have secured. This was due in part to the personal consideration shown him by the Japanese negotiators, but mainly to his own diplomatic experience and his thorough knowledge of his own government.

Japan was robbed of a large measure of her triumph by the interposition of the European powers, and it has been stated that the viceroy consented in the treaty to the cession of the Liaotung Peninsula only because of his knowledge that these powers would compel its return to China. But this is not a fair statement of the facts. Neither the viceroy nor his government had received any information from Russia or other power, before the treaty was signed, as to its action on the subject; but he had been a close student of European politics for many years, and his action was based upon convictions born of that study. He neither reads nor speaks any foreign language, but he has secretaries charged with the duty of keeping him informed of current events, and has had much intercourse with diplomats and other intelligent foreigners; and he well knew that Russia, if no other nation, would not allow the domination of Korea by Japan, or its permanent lodgment on the continent so near to Peking and Russia's own possessions; and he was willing to make the Liaotung cession in order to escape other harsh terms.

But the viceroy's statesmanship and strength of character were most conspicuous in his conduct after the treaty was signed and he had returned to China. He sent urgent telegraphic representations to the emperor and to the foreign office, calling for prompt ratification and exchange of the treaty in spite of the foreign influence and the national clamor. His personal enemies were actively exerting themselves against the treaty, led by Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, who had written the highly laudatory address on the occasion of his birthday celebration, and who to that end was fomenting the rebellion in Formosa, and supplying the rebels with arms from the Imperial arsenal at Shanghai. It greatly redounds to the credit of the young emperor that in such a grave crisis he followed the advice of his venerable counselor and ratified the treaty.

THE TEETH OF MULES.

Pays the Big Mining Companies to Have Them Looked After.

It is not generally known that the large mining corporations expend thousands of dollars annually in having veterinary dentists examine and treat the teeth of the much maligned mine mule. Such is the case, however, and it is safe to say that the molars of these beasts of burden receive far more care and attention than do the teeth of many of the men and boys who are their daily co-workers in the underground caverns. A well-known Eastern veterinary dentist, who makes a specialty of treating mules' teeth, has more patients awaiting their turn for his services than, perhaps, any dentist in the state. At present he is engaged in treating the teeth of the 230 mules used in operating the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and

Iron Company, which is only one of a dozen similar big coal companies that find use for his services.

A vicious, stubborn mule, that snaps at its driver, and kicks at the tantalizing door-boys, several hundred feet beneath the earth's surface, is neither an attractive nor a docile patient, so that the occupation of the veterinary dentist is not pleasant, but he has studied the peculiarities and wickedness of his long-eared patients, and goes about his work showing neither fear nor favor, no matter how vicious his patient may be. It frequently happens that just as he has finished doctoring the mule's teeth at a colliery his patients are so regretful over his near departure that they make frantic efforts to keep a mouthful of his person with them, or, failing in this, they try to leave the imprint of one of their sharp shoes on his anatomy as an everlasting souvenir of their appreciation. The mule's stubbornness, however, is more than offset by the dentist's grit and determination and he never passes a patient until he has closely examined its mouth, and treated all the teeth that are in need of his attention.

The teeth of most mules, like those of human beings, require more attention, although the former do not decay, as the food they masticate is neither rich nor destructive. Besides, nature has endowed mules with a rough tongue that is an excellent substitute for a tooth brush, and which the beast whisks over and about his teeth after he eats. One of the weaknesses, though, is the habit of biting his food, which frequently causes dyspepsia or other diseases such as a gastric humors. The biting of this food is not caused by a desire to hasten his meal so that he can hurry back to his work, but because his molars or back teeth, with which he does his grinding, having more work to perform than his front teeth, with which he nips the perquisites door-boy and driver, wear away in the course of a few years, and become much shorter than the front ones, thus allowing the food to pass into the stomach without being properly masticated. In cases of this kind the incisors, or front teeth, have to be filed down an eighth or a quarter of an inch so that they are all uniform.

Filing the teeth is what the mule dislikes, and it is not much wonder, as he is locked in stocks, his head firmly secured, and then while his tongue is pulled to one side the dentist wears the projecting teeth down with an instrument that has a greater rasp than a coarse file. As soon as a mule sees the dentist with his bright steel instruments he seems to realize what is in store for him, and distends his nostrils and eyes. He moans pitifully when a tooth is being extracted, and seems to be happy when the diseased molar is drawn out. At times in showing his objections to the operator's heroic measures, the mule jumps over the bars behind which he is confined. The molars of a mule are 3 1/2 inches in length, while the incisors measure 2-2 1/2. Judging from his signs of pain the nerves are as plentiful and as sensitive as are those of human beings.

An expert dentist operates on 24 mules a day, and it is said that a mule patient will remember the operator as long as he lives. The extraction instruments are from two to three feet in length, and the entire case of instruments weighs fully 60 pounds. The teeth of every mine mule are examined twice a year, and as soon as the dentist puts in his second appearance at a mine his former patients, become unusually nervous and vicious. Philadelphia Press.

A GOOSE CAUGHT A BASS.

Was Taught to Troll for Pickeral With Line on Leg.

So! Parkinson's goose had a fight with a black bass the other day. It almost ended the existence of the goose. So! lives in the Great Neck country, near Titusville, N. J., and he takes pride in the ducks and geese that he raises. He has one goose that he is especially proud of because of his piscatorial accomplishments. The bird is a successful fisher. When So! feels like having a mess of pickeral he sends the goose, who comes to the call of "Jim," out into Legget's pond, and within an hour he has the fish.

Jim is about 10 years old, and he has been trolling for pickeral six years under the tutelage of his master. So! takes him down to the pond, latches a line about four feet long to one of his legs, baits the hook with salt pork rind and tells him to take a swim. The goose goes out on the water, keeping close to the shallow places, where the pickeral usually lie. When he feels a bite he keeps still until he is satisfied that the fish has swallowed the bait; then he starts for the shore. Sometimes he has a hard time to bring the fish in, but he never failed to do it till last Friday, when he got hooked up with a black bass that proved to be more than his match.

Three years ago the pond was stocked with bass, but only small ones had been caught, and it was supposed that there were no big bass in the pond. On Friday afternoon the goose brought in two good-sized pickeral. So! started him out the third time and he swam at a lively gait directly across the pond, evidently making for the shallows on the opposite shore. When about half way across, So!'s attention was attracted by a squawk from the goose and he saw the bird suddenly sink out of sight.

In an instant the fowl reappeared and started for the spot where So! stood, but it hadn't proceeded far when it gave another squawk and its body was hauled out of sight again. The bird was buoyant and quickly came to the surface. He got along all right for a while until suddenly he shot forward several feet as if drawn by an irresistible power, and then the water suddenly broke and a big fish arched in the air and dropped out of sight.

"That ain't no pickrel!" thought So!. Getting into a boat he pulled to the assistance of the goose, which was struggling and squawking wildly in the middle of the pond. Just as So! reached the spot where the goose was, it went under. He reached down and grabbed it by the neck, pulled it up and got hold of the line. The bird was hauled in a black bass that weighed over five pounds. The experience evidently weakened the nerve of the goose, for he absolutely refused to do any more trolling for pickeral. New York Press.

HOW BANK CLERKS WORK.

THE LABORS OF THOSE ON THE INSIDE OF THE CAGED WINDOWS.

The Men Who Receive and Pay Out Money Have No Easy Time of It—Experts at Counting and Handling Bills.

On stepping into any of the large banking houses down town says The Boston Transcript, one is almost wickedly tempted to liken the functionaries behind the bars to so many caged animals. But the sharp, quick, intelligent faces of these men forbid the thought. Once inside these iron bars and permitted the privilege to pierce the inner depths, an ordinary individual finds much to awaken wonder. This is particularly true of both the paying teller's departments, whose workings indeed are peculiarly in unison. Here the fragments of silken tissue that pass daily through our hands as dollar bills are undergoing a strictly systematic discipline, each bill being rigorously scrutinized and carefully handled and dealt with according to its just deserts, good or bad. The position of the paying teller's assistant is one which requires the strictest precaution and unfailing attention of him who holds it—a quick, alert mind and active brain, capable of doing at least half a dozen things at the same time. This clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain—some days long, some short—much depending upon the deposits made through the day.

The banking hours are usually from 8:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the majority of people are under the impression that there is nothing more to do at the latter hour but for the bookkeepers to close their great volumes and the teller to lock up the safe and all retire simultaneously. But if you who hold this notion of bank clerks' hours should happen into the bank two or three hours later they would still find these men as busy as bees and deeper in work, if possible, than at noon.

Among most of the important banks of the city the deposits made daily average from 300 to 400, some of which are amazingly large. It is a little startling to see the deposits made by some of the well-known firms of this city at holiday time, as well as by the railroad companies after the many legal holidays, but more striking is it so with the deposits of some of the large dry goods stores after one of their celebrated "mark-down sales" or "bargain days." Many of these latter deposits if piled up separately would form a series of little pillars that would put a man of six feet completely in the shade, each valuing from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and composed chiefly of \$1 and \$2 bills.

The receiving teller on taking in the smaller or sundry deposits passes them over to his assistant, whose quick eyes scan their contents, examining and proving each one separately as he does so. These in turn fall into the hands of the paying teller's assistant, from whence they spring to either a glorious resurrection to make once more the circuit of the globe or forever sink in oblivion. But before reaching its final destination in the bank—the safe—each individual deposit has gone through the supervision of at least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes, and traced, if there be any such to their original source.

Having received orders from the paying teller as to how he wishes the drawers and safe stocked for the day, his assistant begins at once to unbind the fetters of the dense piles, and soon the desks are strewn with this big display of wealth. It presents a picture worthy of a singular character. He takes the bills and separates them, and with wonderful skill and energy, and with still more wonderful patience, wades through the mazes of the mass, a seemingly never-ending task, and to say the least, a most tedious one. He starts off to make up \$500 packages of \$5 and \$10 bills, throwing out in systematic order the ragged and time-worn bills of all denominations. Each bill is carefully examined and smoothed out, and when each package is complete it is slipped into a neat little white paper band with the amount it contains clearly stamped upon it as well as the signature of him who is responsible for it. The bills of the larger denominations that is to say, the \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills are usually made up into packages, and the \$500 and \$1,000 bills are laid away independently of any stated amount.

Having finished with the fives and tens the counter takes the ones and twos in hand. These are likewise dealt with and strapped into bands of twenty-five, fifty and hundred dollars. The good bills being thus sorted out, the ragged are gone through and counted up separately. These latter bills, after a respectful performance of the last rites, are ultimately committed to the flames at the National capital. Good and bad are for the time placed together and footed up according to the stamped, in order to prove whether or not the figures agree with those given on the deposit. The good bills are then stored away and the ragged ones of each deposit are taken apart and amassed together through the day. When in due season, the business of sorting has ended, and not a good bill is anywhere to be seen, they are then taken and put in still more convenient order. The legal tenders and greenbacks, the silver dollar bills, coins and national bank notes, all ranging from the lowest denomination to the highest, are carefully separated from each other and taken in series and put into straps, receptacles of hundreds, are hundreds and thousands of miles, all the "legals" are kept together in boxes, tens, twenties and so on, with the "silver" and "nationals." These are sent to Washington to be destroyed, and occasionally to the Sub-Treasury, and for them in return there are sent back good bills.

It is interesting to note the marvelous rapidity with which an expert goes through the bills handed in by depositors, counting, sorting, straightening and proving, all at the same time. You observe that oftentimes he abruptly throws out a certain bill across the desk far apart from the rest, with a "There!" most strongly emphasized, and immediately spurs up to resume his usual pace, not the least disconcerted.

There are many persons perhaps living within the limits of Aroostook county, Me., who have a faint idea of its size, says the Boston Herald. It is truly a county of magnificent distances and immense forests. It is nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, and larger than some of the kingdoms of the Old World. Its forests are the largest in New England, and there are places that have never been visited except by the Indian or hunter. Of the five largest counties in the United States, Aroostook is second, one in California (San Bernardino) being a little larger. Only about one-fifth of the county is under cultivation.

certed. The uninitiated is struck mute by the sudden exclamation, starts nervously and stares blankly at the man whom he supposes to have been bitten by an invisible scorpion or reptile. Closer scrutiny proves this particular bill to be a counterfeit, though it has taken the outsider fully fifteen minutes to distinguish between it and the genuine bill, much to the disgust of the expert, who at a single glance detected it, going as he was at the rate of a mile a minute, and discarded it as quickly as though it burned him.

A Merciful Bullet.

English military men are endeavoring to determine whether the bullet of their new service rifle, the Lee-Metford, which has taken the place of the Martini-Henry, is not actually too merciful in its action. The object of war is to disable the enemy, and not to kill him, but apparently the new rifle bullet fails to do either. The report on the use of the projectile in the Transvaal says that the injuries which were made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much more quickly than those from the Martini-Henry. Both the entrance and exit orifices were exceedingly small, and so clean were the wounds internally that in one instance a hunter who had been shot clean through the lungs was convalescent a few days after admission to the hospital. It is true that where the bone is struck the effect is most violent, but there can be no doubt whatever that the perforation of the organs and fleshy part of the body by the new bullet more often than not absolutely fails instantly to disable the victim, unless, of course, a really vital organ of the body is struck. The wounds, on the other hand, which were made by the Martini-Henry bullets were, the report states, of a much more serious nature—namely, "larger, jagged, slow healing, with bad entrance and worse exit." Many instances were related of the merciful properties of the new English bullet during the Chitral campaign, and this latest report is likely to give greater emphasis to the question. Not only does the bullet fail to stop a man, but, judging by many accounts, it inflicts very little pain, presumably on the same principle as the popular scientific experiment which shows a rabbit peacefully chewing its food while a rapidly revolving knife is cutting its ears into ribbons. The horrors of the next great war perhaps will not be so great as some people imagine. Chicago Record.

Coal Consumption.

An industrious trifter, writing in a French review, has been at the pains to ascertain what is the annual consumption of coal on the railways and steam companies of the country, and has worked out a total of 3,752,550 tons. This, he tells us, would make a pyramid 514 feet high and 504 feet at the base, or nearly 70 feet above the height of the Great Pyramid. Then he goes on to calculate that if all this coal were loaded in trucks the train would be 1,925 miles, or—as with a nice feeling for the Franco-Russian alliance he puts it—the distance between Paris and St. Petersburg. If this train had to travel at the rate of eighteen and one-half miles an hour, it would take between three and four days to pass a given point. The railways of the whole world consume, he asserts, on the faith of statistics which are doubtless fairly accurate, nearly 63,000,000 tons of coal, which would make twenty-five "Great Pyramids," but he does not draw any moral from these figures except that a great deal of carbonic acid is thus precipitated into the atmosphere.

An Advertiser's Dream.

A certain merchant, it doesn't make any difference what his name is or what his address is, is a man who believes thoroughly in advertising, and the result is he has the biggest business in his town. So much, indeed, that when he goes to church on Sunday, as he always does, he generally goes to sleep as soon as the preacher gets well started into his sermon. Not long ago a visiting clergyman filled the pulpit, and our friend, being unaccustomed to him, slept rather uneasily, starting up every now and then as the minister grew emphatic and almost shouted the words of truth at the congregation. When the sermon was about two-thirds over the preacher called out:

"Brethren, why stand ye here all the day idle?" "Because they don't advertise," sung out the half-wakened merchant, and the way his wife grabbed at him and shook him into a sense of his situation almost broke up the meeting. N. Y.

To Arrest Bleeding.

An instrument which is intended for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations, has been perfected by Mr. Lewis Talbot of London. A platinum wire, arranged to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other requisite instrument, the wire being insulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay. A current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is rendered impossible. The temperature employed is about 180 degrees Fah., so that it will be seen that the principle is fundamentally different from that of electrical cauterizing instruments. It is stated that by Mr. Talbot's instrument the necessity for a ligature is removed, and a new and completely effective method is placed in the hands of the surgeon for the treatment of surface oozing.

Maine's Big County.

There are many persons perhaps living within the limits of Aroostook county, Me., who have a faint idea of its size, says the Boston Herald. It is truly a county of magnificent distances and immense forests. It is nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, and larger than some of the kingdoms of the Old World. Its forests are the largest in New England, and there are places that have never been visited except by the Indian or hunter. Of the five largest counties in the United States, Aroostook is second, one in California (San Bernardino) being a little larger. Only about one-fifth of the county is under cultivation.

VENOMOUS PESTS.

INSECTS AND REPTILES INFEST THE LONE STAR STATE.

A whole family killed by a Centipede that fell in a Coffee Pot—Fight Between a Blacksnake and a Rattlesnake—Red Ants, Serpents, and Horned Frogs.

"I spent a number of years in Texas, and while there learned much of interest in regard to the poisonous reptiles and insects of that state," said an old gentleman to a New York Sun reporter a few days ago.

"The centipede," continued he, "which is common to that state, is certainly the most dangerous insect to be found in any country. While other objectionable insects of its class are off attending to their own affairs it is crawling around your house trying to get in. You are just as liable to find it in your bed on retiring as anywhere else. It is a small brown insect from an inch and a half to three inches long and resembles what is called in this state a thousand-legged worm. It is provided with about twenty legs on each side, every one of which is surcharged with a poisonous fluid. It is said that it will crawl all over a human body and crawl off without doing any harm if not disturbed, but the instant there is the least agitation of the surface it will bury its feet in the flesh and death will be the result. But there is not a man living that could lie still and let this venomous insect explore his anatomy. The sting of the centipede is very deadly. The instant the insect comes in contact with the body the flesh is killed clear to the bone and turns perfectly black. The poison contained in the centipede's body can be conveyed to the human system in other ways than through the insect's feet. Once two hunters were crossing the Brazos river bottom when their attention was attracted by the wailing of a child. They followed the sound and presently came upon a little emigrant's camp. The only living creature to be seen was an infant scarcely two months old. Lying about on the ground were the father, mother, and three children, all dead. The hunters looked around for the cause of death, but no evidence of violence could be found. Presently they looked into the coffee pot and found the remains of a centipede. The insect had crawled into the coffee pot during the night and had been boiled with the coffee next morning. Happily this insect is getting scarce in Texas, and it is only at rare intervals that any one is stung by one of them.

"I had the good fortune once to see an exciting combat between a large rattlesnake and an immense blacksnake. The latter is a perfectly harmless reptile as regards the human race, but he seems to have declared war on all his species, which may justly be regarded as a commendable virtue. The blacksnake is a deadly foe, and game and poisonous as the rattlesnake is, the latter doesn't want any business with him if he can help it. With several others I was out hunting one day, when I ran upon a big rattlesnake in a little clearing. He was already coiled ready to strike, and swaying his head to and fro while he emitted that discordant hissing sound that makes your flesh creep. I thought that I was the object of his wrath, and quickly brought my gun into position to shoot its head off. But my attention was suddenly attracted to a long, black object, gliding from the brush on the opposite side of the clearing. I instantly took in the situation and stopped to see the fun. The blacksnake glided around the rattlesnake, keeping at a safe distance, while the latter was spending his strength striking at the empty air. They kept this up for almost half an hour, when I perceived the rattlesnake was growing weak. The other snake saw it, too, and began gradually to draw in the line of its circle around the rattlesnake. Fainter and fainter grew the strokes of the latter, when, quick as a flash of lightning, the blacksnake darted upon its enemy, coiling its long sinuous body around it near the head. Then the struggle began in earnest, and over and over they rolled upon the ground, the rattlesnake vainly trying to get into a position to strike its antagonist. It was only a question of a little while when the battle was over, and the rattlesnake lay limp and almost lifeless in the coils of the king snake. For some time the black snake held the rattlesnake to make sure of his work, and then giving it a parting squeeze, uncoupled itself and gracefully glided into the bushes."

"Nearly everybody has heard of the tarantula. It is a very unobtrusive insect, keeping close to its nest, and is disposed to conceal itself when a man approaches. The tarantula is nothing more than a great big spider, whose body is full of poison. I have seen persons who have been bitten by one, but prompt remedies were applied and the effects of the poison neutralized before it mixed with the blood. It is currently believed, however, that the bite will prove fatal unless antidotes are used in a reasonable time, and even then it makes the victim so sick that he thinks he is going to die.

"The big red ant, a very harmless insect in this latitude, is a terrible pest in Texas. They live in great armies, and when they take up their residence in a place it is well nigh impossible to dislodge them. The ant mound is a familiar object in the sandy portion of Texas. Inch by inch the industrious little ant burrows into the earth, bringing out the soil, grain by grain, and depositing it on the outside, until a mound is erected, frequently extending three or four feet above the surrounding surface. On the summit is the entrance from which the paths radiate in every direction and extend nobody knows where. Around the entrance, hurrying to and fro, can be seen at any time countless numbers of these little bushy-bodies, scurrying here and there, as if important measures depended on their haste. A favorite place for the ants to make their beds is the yard, just where they are the greatest nuisance. No vegetation will grow near their beds, as they are pretty active foragers, and get about every green plant or shrub within a reasonable distance. The sting of the red ant is very severe. Their beds being close to residences, small children frequently get into them. In less than a minute a hundred ants will cover a child's body, and the combined effect of so

many stings frequently throws the little victim into a spasm that sometimes causes death.

"A funny little reptile out there is the stinging lizard. Its sting is right on the end of its tail, but it doesn't make any difference where you touch it, the sting will be right there. It bends its body right in the middle, so that its tail lies right along its back, with the end extending just beyond its head. This is the position it is always seen in when found in a rotten stump and under the decayed bark of logs. Their sting is not dangerous, but it is very irritating and will give intense pain for a time. Cincinnati Enquirer.

EVAPORATED FRUIT.

A Great Industry That Has Grown Up Around Rochester.

In 1871 Elam Hatch, a farmer living in the town of Webster, by accident discovered that sliced apples could be made a clear, pure white by the use of fumes of brimstone. The old way of drying apples was to slice them and carefully distribute them on trays, which were then hoisted to the roofs of outbuildings and sheds of farmhouses or elevated from the ground on posts, being left exposed to the rays of the sun, which, if the day was pleasant, would half dry them. The result of this method of drying the apples was not entirely satisfactory, however. The apples were always of a peculiar reddish tint, and lost considerable nourishment in the process of sun drying.

Mr. Hatch is said to have been the first one to have put into use the plan of preparing apples by the use of the fumes of brimstone, which dried them and left them of a particularly white color. When these dried apples first came into the local market they commanded a price far above that of the sun-dried variety, and were at once in demand. Other growers at once took up with the idea, and David Wing, of Brighton, began to deal in the product extensively. Men set about attempting to find the easiest and least expensive way of preparing these apples for the market, and the result was the building of many fruit evaporating towers. It was found that by shoving in a sieve laden with the sliced fruit and allowing the fumes to pass through it, then holding that sieve and shoving in another, then holding the top of the tower, the heat could be best applied and the process be best simplified. Patents were immediately applied for, but so many technical improvements were made that no one device ever came into any very extensive use. Through all these years the original plan of the drying tower has remained the temporary feature of the drying process of what has now grown to be an extensive industry.

The idea of bleaching by the use of brimstone is not a new one; instances being recorded of its having been used in the process of preparing barley and malt 2,000 years back, and it was in rather extensive use in Germany nearly five years before it was put to any great use here. In 1847 a noted chemist of that country read a paper in which he practically foreshadowed the results which have since been achieved.

The fact of the matter is that the industry has grown to such proportions in the United States, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of Rochester, that the product is shipped to all parts of the world. Large shipments are annually made to France, Germany and Russia.

A man who has travelled much abroad and who has just returned to the city told a reporter of the Post-Express that when he was in France he met a foreigner interested in the fruit-drying industry. The foreigner learned that the traveler was from New York state, and he at once inquired if he knew where Rochester was located. The American smilingly said that he did. "Well," said the Frenchman, "all the people over here know a great deal about Rochester. It must be a great place. Do the people there do anything aside from drying fruit?" Being assured that the city was one embracing a great many various manufactures and noted for other industries he expressed surprise. He actually believed that nothing was done by the inhabitants here except the preparation of dried fruit, so well known is the Rochester product. Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express.

England's Tribunals.

The most ancient court in England, says an exchange is that of the king's bench. The great Alfred sat upon its seat of justice, and following monarchs copied his example, until the busy functions of the reigning sovereign and his office was delegated to his representatives, the judges.

The other venerable court, the court of chancery, is almost as old as the king's bench. One thousand years after Alfred's accession, the judicature act of 1871 destroyed the independence of these two courts, and made them a part of five departments, the remaining three being the common pleas, the exchequer and the probate, divorce and admiralty divisions.

At the head of these departments is the supreme legal officer of the law of Great Britain and Ireland, the lord high chancellor. He is appointed by the crown upon the motion of the premier of the realm, and changes office with his political party. He sits upon the bench of lords, and is also a member of the privy council and the chief judge of the appellate jurisdiction. Next in rank is the lord chief justice of England, who rules in the queen's bench division, and after him comes the master of the rolls, who presides over the court of appeals. Lord Halsbury is the lord chancellor, Lord Russell of Killowen is the chief justice, and Lord Esher is the master of the rolls, and he will be the last judge to hold that time-honored title; it dies with him. Among the wearers of the judicial ermine, the late Chief Justice Coleridge was conspicuous for his liberal views, since liberalism is not a prevalent creed with judges in England. His eloquent, beautiful voice and distinguished presence, his lucid exposition, social brilliancy and wide reading gave him a better title to fame than Disraeli, the past master of caustic phraseology, was inclined to allow him. The latter gentleman once spoke of him as "silver-tongued mediocrity."

THE USE OF OLD HATS.

One of the Most Important Parts of Man's Costume.

Formerly the United States imported the major part of the hats used within its borders from Europe, especially from England, Germany and France, the latter and Vienna furnishing the best quality of silk hats. To-day the hat industry in the United States has assumed such enormous proportions that it not only supplies the home demand, but many thousands of American hats find their way across the ocean to foreign customers. There are factories in this country, like the Stetson company in Philadelphia, that produce in the neighborhood of 50,000 dozen a year, while the American styles are freely acknowledged to be superior to those of Europe. The quality of hats manufactured in this country is also superior to that manufactured abroad, with the exception of the silk hat, the consumption of which has of late decreased considerably. The fact seems to be that foreign hats are imported solely for a certain class of American consumers who prefer anything foreign to a domestic article. But what with the quality, style and quantity of hats produced in the United States, there seems to be no necessity for importation.

The material from which the better class of hats is made is imported largely from several European countries and from South America, the latter furnishing the exceedingly fine quality of nutria fur. Russian and German hares, white and yellow carrot, and beaver in raw and carrot state, also enter largely in the manufacture. Considering the good material hats are made of, it will be interesting to note what becomes of the millions of hats that are annually, or even monthly, discarded by their owners in a condition which should allow their continued wearing for a considerable time to come.

The discarded hats of the rich man rarely fall into other hands than those of his valet, who either uses them himself or disposes of them, together with other pieces of his master's discarded wardrobe, to friends or dealers in second-hand clothing. As these hats are generally in very good condition, they find a ready sale without the process of renovation which other hats coming from less distinguished sources have to undergo, and they share their fate only at a second change of owners.

The average professional and business man does not trouble himself about the disposal of discarded hats. They generally remain in some closet in the office or at home until an applicant for the same appears. But there are many men of this class with an economical turn of mind who do not disdain to enter into negotiations with the hat doctor. This individual makes a canvass in the downtown office buildings, where he contracts for the rejuvenation of worn headpieces, guaranteeing to return them, for a certain consideration, "as good as new." He does not buy hats; he is only a sort of broker, as the actual work of rejuvenating a hat is done by some dyeing and repairing establishment which makes a specialty of this business.

These establishments form the main-toward which are drawn the discarded hats from all sources. Here the hat of the plutocrat mixes with that of the lawyer, the merchant and the dry goods clerk, undergoing the same process of cleaning or dyeing. All distinctions of rank disappear in the dyeing vat, where nutria, hair and shoddy are on an equal footing, all soaking in the new color, which, together with a fresh binding, assures them a new lease of life.

The career of a hat is a short one, its average of life after leaving the factory and up to the time it gets into the hands of the hat doctor being not more than six months. The silk hat lasts somewhat longer, and its experience is generally a little more varied than that of the derby or soft hat. When a silk hat reaches the rejuvenating stage it is a more pliable subject than any of its comrades.

The Oldest Known Bird.

"The Solenhofen slate of Bavaria," writes Prof. H. G. Seeley in his recent little volume, "The Story of the Earth in Past Ages," "makes known numerous insects and other forms of terrestrial life of this period, including the oldest known bird. A bird is known by its feathers, though there is no reason why the covering to the skin should not be as variable in the group of animals as among reptiles or mammals. It is, therefore, remarkable that the oldest known bird, the archæopteryx, has feathers as well developed as in the existing representatives of the class and similarly arranged.

"The animal is an elegant, slender bird, which is chiefly remarkable for showing teeth in the jaws. About twelve, short and conical, occur on each side of the upper jaw. The bird was larger than the robin in its body and had a tail of which there was a bony core some six inches in length. The wings were quite as well developed as the legs, and there are some evidences that the former could be applied to the ground as are the forelegs of quadrupeds, although the feathers show the wings to have been constructed on the same plan as the birds of today. The Solenhofen stone, in which so many of the remains of fishes, reptiles and insects are found, is the same that is used for lithographic purposes, being of exceedingly close texture and of remarkable smoothness when prepared for its work."

Passed a School of Whales.

The unusual sight was witnessed last Friday off Cape Hattens by Captain Doyle, of the British steamship Bendo, of a school of large sperm whales disporting themselves at sea, says the Philadelphia Record. They were moving along at a slow, steady pace, and in the distance appeared like rocks on an unknown shore. A slight breeze springing up, a number of water-spouts appeared. The whales started in pursuit of these, evidently desiring to have the spouts break over them. As long as the Bendo was in sight of them the big fish could be seen playing about like children in a bathtub. Captain Doyle said that there was a fortune assured for any whaling vessel that might happen to strike the school.